

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XI.]

DECEMBER, 1796.

[Vol. II.]

The Conductors of the Magazine inform their readers, that the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, containing Indexes, Title, &c. to Volume II, and several valuable Original Communications, will be ready for delivery, on or about the 12th of January. They also, on this commencement of a new year, respectfully return their acknowledgements for past favours of every kind, from friends, supporters, and correspondents, which they hope to continue to enjoy, as it shall be their sedulous endeavour to continue to merit.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following general account of the *State of Chemistry in Germany*, particularly with regard to the progress of the new system, which has rendered the name of Lavoisier so illustrious, will not, I presume, be an unacceptable article in your Miscellany.

An entire revolution in the system of chemistry has been recently effected in Germany. The existence of the doctrine of phlogiston, with certain qualifications, had still, however, a few partisans remaining: GREN, a scholar of considerable repute, although too tenacious of his opinion, WESTRUMB, GMELIN, and CRELL.

TROMMSDORF, who is a convert to the new doctrine, still adheres to some remains of the ancient system. GOTTLING has promulged a new hypothesis, which he is eager to appear the champion of. With regard to the junior chemists of that nation, SCHERER DE JENA is the most promising; he is a man of extensive talent, an excellent experimenter, and zealously attached to the French chemistry. Were it not for the *res angusta domi*, we might expect, from his researches, the most important new discoveries in the science.

Professor MAYER, at Erlang, shines equally as a mathematician, a natural philosopher, and a chemist. HERBSTADT is a strenuous advocate for the new doctrine.

The German chemists, WIEGLIEB,
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RICHTER, LEONARDI, and the rest above-mentioned, &c. in attempting to combine the new theory with the existence of phlogiston in combustible bodies, admit the general principle, together with its consequences. All they aim at, is, to rescue themselves from the pretended disgrace of a complete defeat. Those who still maintain the existence of this agent, consider it as the basis of light, or as *light extinguished*. This basis, stored up in abundance, in inflammable substances, when it meets and combines with heat, constitutes luminous fire; thus accounting for the fact, of combustible bodies requiring a certain degree of heat, in order to catch fire.

These are restrictions which some of the German chemists lay down; with the exception, however, of these, they have all adopted the new doctrine. VAN-MONS has been chiefly instrumental in effecting their conversion; having plainly demonstrated the presence of the oxygen, in the oxyde of Mercury, made red-hot by fire.

When it is represented that GREN, WESTRUMB, GMELIN, and CRELL, maintain, partially, the existence of phlogiston, it is not meant to assert, that they still profess the principles of Stahl's theory. A late publication of GREN, who is a profound naturalist, mathematician, and geometrician, as well as chemist, is entitled, "*The Foundations of the New Chemistry*," and agrees precisely with the principles of the French doctrine. In his *Manual of Chemistry*, reprinted two years ago, he represented the

the theory of oxygene, in parallel with that of phlogiston. He had done nearly the same thing, the year before, in the second edition of his "*Foundations of Physics*." A third edition of that work has been just printed, in which he explicates the phenomena of the science, after the system of LAVOISIER. His *Journal of Physics*, of which seven volumes have been published, has always admitted, indiscriminately, the articles for and against both theories. GMELIN devotes his whole attention to historical and technical chemistry. In the second edition of his *Manual of Chemistry applied to the Arts*, just finished, he has given the theory according to the ancient principles. His *Introduction to General Chemistry* furnishes an account of the state and progress of the science, in both theories.

WESTRUMB is a practitioner of technical chemistry, extremely well versed in the art. His writings on pharmacy evince equally the man of reflection in a science where it cannot be denied, that every thing still remains to be done. In both these pursuits, he judiciously neglects reasoning for facts.

CRELL is the editor of the *Annals of Chemistry*, an invaluable collection, which has, in fact, given the grand impulse to the prevailing study of chemistry in Germany. In this work, the editor expresses faithfully the very language, as well as opinions, of the authors. He makes some hesitation, however, to adopt the new principles; but, at his age, perhaps, it is difficult to renounce long entertained ideas. CRELL has also some correspondents, &c. (whom it is his interest to keep on good terms with) among the disciples of Stahl.

GIRTANNER, another eminent chemist, maintains, that phosphorus is compounded of azote and hydrogen; that it contains in it more or less of carbone, a principle which, however, does not enter into its composition; that it may shine in azotic gas and carbonic acid by means of the water contained in those gases; and that it is capable of decomposition, inasmuch as a hydrogenous phosphorated gas may be procured from it in experiments.

Should the foregoing prove acceptable, I wish, Mr. Editor, you could prevail on some of your intelligent correspondents to furnish an account of the State of Chemical Opinions in ENGLAND.

Your's, &c.

Nov. 17, 1796.

S. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE poetry of the ancients differs from that of the moderns, as in many other respects, so especially, in abounding more in matter, and less in words. Even their most flowing writers do not seem to have possessed the happy art of so many poets and poetesses of the present day, in drawing out a fine and brilliant tissue of description and sentiment from the scanty staple of two or three slight circumstances or ideas. They do not seem to have been aware, that the essence of poetry consists not in compression, but in amplification; and that the practice of "always hastening to the event," must reduce the happiest subjects down from epic or heroic bulk, to the diminutive size of ode, or even epigram. Let those who wish to see the different effects of the same subject, when treated in the concise and the expanded manner: compare the original odes of Horace with the beautiful paraphrases of them, by a poetess of distinguished excellence in the splendid fabrications above hinted at. The difference cannot fail to strike; and the reader must lament, that the Sabine bard has so often wasted upon a few of his lyric stanzas, what would have served, if properly managed, for a piece as long as a modern canto. From the general character of Ovid, and the wonderful facility with which he turned every thing into verse, it may be thought he would not have been guilty of this fault; yet such was his superfluity of matter, that I know not any author who affords more examples of the dry Roman brevity, both in narration and sentiment. What can be a more remarkable instance of this, than where, in his *Festi*, he makes the goddess Flora relate the principal adventure of her life in two lines? It is true, not one material circumstance is omitted in this short compass; a power of compression, that we might admire in an epigram—but what an opportunity of shining has he suffered to escape him! In the hope that some poet of our own growth, blest with the talent of harmonious versification and elegant diffusion, will take up the theme, and make of it all it is capable of affording, I shall just sketch out a design which, I think, might be happily followed, without deviating from the outline of Ovid.

Vererat; errabam. Zephyrus conspexit; abibam.
Insequitur; fugio: fortior ille fuit.

Pa

Ver erat.] A description of Spring, gradually opening with all the beauties of a fine climate, enrapturing the senses, and shedding its genial influence over the heart, cannot afford fewer than fifty lines of the finest descriptive poetry, to a writer possessed of a happy imagination, or—a good memory. This, too, is a spring decorated with the presence of Flora herself; and, therefore, may, at pleasure, be dressed out with a profusion of the flowers of every climate and season.

Errabam.] The lady tells the story herself, which makes it the more interesting, though it may be a check upon some parts of the description. “I was roving;” says she (for such is the force of the Latin imperfect tense). Was she roving without an object? Probably not. What, then, was this object? At least, she was *thinking*: What were her thoughts? Without doubt, they partook, in some degree, of the softness of the season. Here is fair scope for some pretty sentimental writing, of which an adept will make good use. A description of her dress would naturally employ the pen of a poetess; and, though Flora cannot directly praise her own beauty, she may give some delicate hints about figure and complexion, which will agreeably impress the reader.

Zephyrus conspexit.] A blooming young deity, the very model of grace and agility, who suddenly appears, catches a glimpse of the fair-one, stops short, amazed and enraptured, and gazes with all the fervour of admiration and desire, will certainly furnish matter for two or three hundred lines, highly interesting to every heart susceptible of the tender passion.

Abibam.] A treasure of sentiment lurks under this single word. “I was departing,” says she; but with what lingering reluctant steps! with what a struggle between unsatisfied curiosity and, perhaps, a rising emotion of a more tender kind, on the one hand, and modesty and apprehension on the other! A full and fair confession, to a confidante of all that passed in her bosom on this very interesting occasion, will be worth a whole letter in Rousseau or Richardson.

Insequitur.] A word of alarm! I see the amorous god, his face glowing with desire, and every muscle in agitation, unable to bear the loss of the object which had so deeply impressed itself upon his imagination, follow her, instinctively, with hurried pace, resolved

to overtake, though fearful of urging her to flight.

Fugio.] Poor Flora! with what energy wilt thou paint thy sensations, when, turning thy head at the sound, thou perceivedst thy fond pursuer close upon thee, and ready to seize thee as his prey! Away the springs, with all the velocity that fear can give; and a race commences, which may be made as long as the relater chooses; for Ovid says nothing to limit it. The flight of Daphne, Syrinx, and Arethusa, may be consulted on the occasion, for circumstances and similes. Flora, doubtless, ran her best; and why should she not be as nimble as other nymphs in the same emergency?

Fortior ille fuit.] “He proved the strongest,” says Flora, with equal delicacy and expressiveness. The misfortune and the excuse are implied in the same words. It is not for one to suggest, to a sentimental writer, how much, or how little, of the catastrophe should enter into the paraphrase. Obviously a *good deal* may be said, and yet not *too much* said. I shall only hint, that, from the moderation and lenity of Flora’s words, and from our knowledge that Zephyr and she afterwards lived on intimate terms together, there is reason to believe, that her terror and despair on the occasion, did not rise to the pitch sometimes experienced in similar cases; and that anger and resistance were, in a reasonable time, succeeded by patience and resignation.

From the topics here suggested, I should not question, that a piece, at least as long as any in Dodsley’s collection, might, with ease, be formed; nor can I doubt, that, in *certain bands*, it would prove highly interesting to all lovers of poetry and sentiment. That this well-intended hint may not be neglected, is the earnest wish of

PHILOMUSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING, in a former Number of your much admired Miscellany, a short notice, relative to the labours and objects of FAUVEL, the French painter, I conceive a more detailed account of the researches of that laborious antiquarian and artist, may be highly interesting to your readers.

For the last fifteen years, FAUVEL has been engaged in making important discoveries in Greece, and the Islands of

the Archipelago, celebrated in ancient history. He resided five years in Athens alone. He also has traversed Asia Minor, making frequent excursions to the reputed site of ancient Troy, and to the source of the river Simois.

Previous to his travels in Greece, he made a voyage to Egypt, where he took the plans of a number of antique monuments, several of which were hitherto unknown. At Grand Cairo, he collected several curiosities. At Alexandria, he took plans of the city, its catacombs, Pompey's Pillar, and the ruins of Canopus. He measured several colossal figures of Isis and the Sphinx, and procured interesting information relative to the Pyramids, their elevation, and designs, &c.

He even had it in contemplation to penetrate into the interior of Africa, to the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, and had prepared for this adventurous undertaking, interpreters, guides, and camels, &c.; but Choiseul-Gouffier, who acted in concert with him, from motives not known, but supposed to be those of jealousy, prevented the execution of his enterprise.

In these voyages, FAUVEL has equally exhibited the talents of a geographer, an antiquarian, and an artist. He has drawn maps of the country of Attica, its islands, &c. and traced, with great care and exactitude, a very minute chart of Athens; wherein he has marked, with a particular colour, its *enceinte* (limits) and its ancient monuments.

He has recognised the real situation of many ancient cities in Peloponnesus, which, in the common maps, and even in those of Danville, are inserted at random. Such are, for example, Tyrinthus, Hisiæ, Midæa, Mycenæ, Mantinea, Tægæa, Megalopolis, Messena, and Olympia.

He has drawn a chart of the island of Santerin (anciently *Ibera*) sketched designs of the craters of its volcanoes; and made subterraneous researches in Calista, a city situated in the island. He has made similar researches at Delos, Naxos, Ios, Cimolis, Eleufis, and in the plain of Marathon; and has taken plans of the temples of Delos, its porticos, its Naumachia, and its Colossus.

Through the medium of certain Turks, whose interest he procured, he has been allowed to dig under ground, any where in Athens, at the foundations of the temples, and even of the citadel itself; a favour till then unprecedented.

He has been also permitted to take all the requisite measurements of these monuments. At Athens, he moulded and cast in plaster about 200 pedestals of bas-reliefs, the productions of Phidias, which adorn the ruins of the famous temple of Minerva; also, many statues, and all the precious remains of sculpture to be found in the city. He also moulded many details of architecture, the contemplation and study of which, he judged might afford some advantage to artists.

The most valuable discovery which has been made by FAUVEL, is that of the ruins of Olympia. The learned Winckelman was unable to trace the exact position of this city; he gave it as his opinion, however, that it abounded, more than any other place, with antiquities of every description. FAUVEL has been so fortunate as to trace the vestiges of its famous Hippodrome, and Goal, and of the *Altis*, that sacred grove, which was so replenished with statues and other monuments of the arts, that Pausanias informs us he was unable to exhibit a complete enumeration of them.

This is the place, above all others, where under-ground researches promised to be the most interesting. Additional motives recommended the measure, at this moment, still more forcibly; for the Turks appear to take a pleasure in demolishing what has withstood the ravages of time. As a recent instance of this barbarous spirit, an age lately built, within two miles of Olympia, his house, out of the materials of that temple of Jupiter, so renowned throughout Greece, in which were sacrificed so many victims, previously to the commencement of the Olympic Games. Even Athens itself is not spared by the Turks, although its remains attract such a continual concourse of foreigners.

Your's, &c.

Canterbury,
Dec. 2, 1796.

ANTIQUARIUS

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BE pleased to insert the following, in answer to the Enquiries made last month, by your correspondent, B. respecting some particulars in Welsh history:

Owain, prince of Gwynedd, who died in the year 1169, had nineteen children. The names of the sons were, Rodri, Cynoric, Riryd, Meredyd, Edwal, Cynan, Rien, Maelgor,

Maelgon, 'Lywelyn, Iorwerth, Davyz, Cadwallon, Hywel, Cadell, Madoc, Einion, and Phylip; the daughters were Gwentliant, and Angharad.

Of these, Rodri, Hywel, Davyz, and Madoc, were the most distinguished in history. Hywel was a fine poet, as appears by his compositions, of which there are eight preserved. His muse seems to have been principally devoted to the fair sex. His mother was a native of Ireland; and, though not born in wedlock, he was the first who aspired to the throne, after the death of Owain; which event no sooner took place, but his brother Davyz became his competitor, under the sanction of a legitimate birth. The consequence was, that the country became embroiled in a civil war; which, however, terminated, before the conclusion of the same year, by the death of Hywel. The battle where this happened, was fought in Arvon, a district comprehending the level country about Caernarvon, between Snowdon and the sea, in the ancient division of the country. But the exact spot where the action took place, cannot, I believe, be pointed out; though there are several remains of military works in that part of Caernarvonshire.

Influenced by disgust at the unnatural dissensions among his brothers, Madoc, who is represented of a very mild disposition, resolved upon the matchless enterprise of exploring the ocean westward, in search of more tranquil scenes. The event was, according to various old documents, the discovering of a new world; from which he effected his return, to inform his country of his good fortune. The consequence of which was, the fitting out of a second expedition; and Madoc, with his brother Riryd, lord of Clogran in Ireland, prevailed upon so many to accompany them, as to fill seven ships; and, sailing from the isle of Lundy, they took an eternal leave of Wales. There is a large book of pedigrees still extant, written by *Jean Breſva*, who flourished in the age preceding the time of Columbus, wherein the above event is thus noticed, in treating of the genealogy of *Owain Gwynneſ*: "*Madoc a Riryd a gawſant dir yn mpell yn y Merweryz, ac yno y cyvannezafant.*" Madoc and Riryd found land far in the sea of the west, and there they settled. 'Lywarc, the son of 'Lywelyn, commonly called *Prydyz y Môr*, seems to have composed two of his poems, in the time between the first and the second of the two voyages of Madoc.

One of these pieces must be considered of great importance and curiosity: it is an invocation, as if he were undergoing the fiery ordeal, to exonerate himself from having any knowledge of the fate of Madoc: the second, being a panegyric upon Rodri, another brother, has a remarkable allusion to the same event; and also, to the fate of Hywel. The passage runs thus:—

Dau deyrn terwyn dyddres yn 'tid;
'Lu daiar a'u hofes!
Un ar dir, ar dorvoz 'rydres,
Yn Arvon yn arwar traſwres;
Ac arall, mynawg, yn mynwes mawr-vor,
Yn mawr vâr anghynnes,
Yn eſguraw hawl hawz adnes;
Yn eſgar i bawb am beues.

THE TRANSLATION.

Two princes, of strong passions, broke off in wrath; beloved by the multitude of the earth. One on land, in Arvon, allaying of ambition; and another, a placid one, on the bosom of the vast ocean, in great and immeasurable trouble, prowling after a possession easy to be guarded; estranged from all for a country.

This article has run too long to admit of any thing more being now said upon the subject. I shall therefore conclude.

Your's, &c.

Dec. 8, 1796.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last Number but one of your Magazine we were favoured by one of your musical correspondents with some account of the Life and Genius of Dr. Arne. In this biographical sketch, X. affirms, that Dr. Arne was the "*first musician who placed our claim to harmonic excellence on a level with the Italians.*" From what I have seen, however, of the Doctor's works, I confess I have not formed of them so elevated an opinion as your biographer.

Good composition I am fond of, and would, consequently, thank him to point out those pieces which he ranks equal to the productions of the Italian masters. I am far from being prepossessed against the genius of my own countrymen, but I have always conceived the Italian composers to possess more taste and originality than any which our own country could boast of.

It is stated by X. that Comus was the production which fixed the basis of Arne's professional fame, and that the music is as inimitable as the poetry, and

with

will serve to unite the names of Milton and Arne so long as harmony is cultivated." This opera, I confess, I never heard; but upon referring to it, I find the very first song, "*Now Phœbus sinketh in the west*," to be a most flagrant plagiarism from Handel; the subject, note for note, corresponding to "*Come, ever-smiling Liberty*"; and the song "*Nor on beds of fading flowers*" is evidently taken from Pergolesi's "*Santa Mater*."

Of the Opera, in general, nothing is left to admire but the Recitative, "*How gentle was my Damon's air*." This is peculiarly sweet and expressive, and the melody which follows is not less beautifully pathetic. That Arne has made close imitations of the Italian music, will immediately appear on comparing his fine song "*The Soldier tir'd*," with the Italian song "*Vo solcando*."

Your biographer farther remarks, that "The feature of nature is prominent in all his airs; never affected, never pedantic, never vacant; they are as remarkable for the justness of their expression as for their beautiful simplicity."

In answer to this assertion, I call to his mind the low and vulgar *Gavot*, which follows the sublime *Larghetto* in the overture of Artaxerxes, and would refer him also to the collection of songs in "*Lyric Harmony*," which, I presume, he cannot have seen, as they are, perhaps, scarcely to be equalled for vacancy and dullness.

I will mention a piece of the Doctor's which his biographer did not enumerate: that well-known song "*Rule Britannia*." This piece will probably serve to bear up his name when the music of Comus shall be forgotten. I am ready to allow, that Dr. Arne deserves a distinguished place in the Republic of Harmony, but not the exalted one which your musical friend has assigned to him.

I am, sir, your's, &c.
Leicester, Dec. 5, 1796.

Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, T. (Number III, p. 186) after stating the well-known fact, that lime is a useful manure in certain cases, endeavours to account for its usefulness in two ways. In the first place, taking for granted the truth of Sir John Pringle's theory, that lime is of a septic nature, he supposes it to act usefully by promoting the putrefaction of dead vegetable substances which it may meet with in the earth. In the second place,

that in strong clayey soils, when its effects are more advantageous than could be accounted for by its mere septic power, its usefulness consists in decomposing alum, and setting at liberty a certain quantity of fixed air.

This latter theory appears to me entirely groundless.

"All clay," your correspondent observes, "contains a very considerable quantity of alum. When lime is applied to a clayey soil, it decomposes the aluminous mixture in the clay, as the vitriolic acid has a stronger attraction for the calcareous earth than for the earth of alum. The liberation of fixed air, while the lime is uniting with the acid, is favourable to vegetation."

It is a mistake that all clay contains alum. The combination of sulphuric acid with argil, which constitutes alum, is seldom found ready formed by nature. It is almost entirely an artificial production, and is obtained by roasting aluminous ores which consist of clay combined with sulphur. So far from all clays containing alum, very few of them contain even aluminous ore: and even those that are combined with sulphur, contain no alum till the sulphur is converted into sulphuric acid by combustion.

But even supposing for a moment that alum does exist in all clay, and is decomposed by lime, whence arises the fixed air on which so much stress is laid? Every one knows that lime contains no fixed air; that the very formation of lime consists in expelling fixed air from calcareous earth by means of heat.

Norwich, Dec. 4, 1796.

J.P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Readers are much indebted to the liberal spirit which pervades your Magazine, and which has induced you to present them with the important proceedings of the public institutions in France. Perhaps an useful discovery in the practice of physic will not have the less credit with you as coming from a man who probably differs from you in political sentiments. The discovery, to which I would call the attention of your medical readers, is a new febrifuge.

ZANNETTINI, physician to the French army in Italy, has addressed a letter to the inspectors-general of health to the republican armies, in which, after characterizing the double-tertian fever, which

he names the *pernicious*, he mentions the effects of a new and very simple remedy, the *flowers and seeds of the Lesser Nettle*. He gave them in substance, infused in wine, in tertians, quartans, and the *pernicious fever*, with the same precautions, and in the same manner, as the Peruvian bark. This remedy proves considerably heating, and, in an over-dose, is apt to produce a kind of lethargic sleep. The extreme dose that he recommends is a drachm, two or three times in the twenty-four hours. It seems to be particularly useful in raising the patient from that state of langour and debility which is characteristic of the *pernicious fever*; for which purpose, as well as for procuring an intermission, he has found it much preferable to the bark. He also recommends a slight infusion of it in wine, as an excellent preservative from the diseases of marshy and unwholesome situations.

Your's,

Dec. 6, 1796.

OBSERVATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the enquirer, concerning Collins (vol. ii. p. 781) the following list of his works may be inserted:

- Priestcraft in Perfection.
- Reflections on ditto.
- Historical and Critical Essay of the Thirty-nine Articles.
- Discourse on Freethinking.
- Essay concerning the Use of Reason in Propositions depending on Human Testimony.
- Philosophical Inquiry concerning Human Liberty.
- Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion: to which is prefixed an Apology for Free Debate.
- Scheme of Literal Prophecy considered.
- Letter to Dodwell, and Three Letters to Clarke—reprinted together.
- Letter to Rogers, and Letter printed in the London Journal.
- Letter to the Archbishop of Dublin, in Vindication of the Divine Attributes.

I suspect that some other controversial pamphlets are in being; but that the Discourse on the Miracles has never seen the light. It is certainly due to the reason and to the learning of Collins, to print one complete edition of his works, with his life prefixed; but the English nation is careful only of the reputation of

its priests, and despises that of its philosophers.

Nov. 9, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IT is a practice with me to read over as much of your entertaining and instructive Miscellany as appears to me suited to the capacities of my wife and daughters. We are a domestic family, and the first evening of the month is constantly taken up with reading, on my part, and working on the part of the women. I skip over, as you may imagine, all the hard words, but they will sometimes intrude themselves, and every one has a right to interrupt me for an explanation. I was thus a long time before I could get through some excellent Remarks on Conversation in your last Magazine; and the next evening was surprised by a piece of paper, which my youngest daughter put into my hands, with this address: "Papa, I wish you would tell the gentlemen who are so capable of amusing and instructing us, that English is just as good as Latin, and that a story will lose nothing by being understood by us girls. As you explained the hard words to us last night, I took it into my head to look out for plain English, and now, pray tell me, whether they will suit the purpose?"

I took the paper, and found the hard names, with the English, written down in two columns, thus:

Uxorius,	-	-	Fondlewife.
Paternus,	-	-	Lovechild.
Morofus,	-	-	Sourface.
Quidnunc,	-	-	Lovenews
Hypochondriacus,	-	-	Old Hypo.

I was so much pleased with the thought, that I told my girl, we would send the hint to the Magazine; for it certainly would save me much trouble, if the writers in it had a greater affection for their own language, which, upon examination, will be found capable of affording terms for almost every purpose. If you do, says she, pray ask, whether it is proper to say, "there are a variety of things," for I don't like the expression. I should say, "there is a variety."

Now, sir, you may do what you please with my letter, but do not ascribe pertness to my daughter; for she, as well as her sisters, is accustomed to speak her mind to me without reserve, and though her thoughts may appear strange, they are

are always innocent, and enliven our evenings at home.

Nov. 18, 1796.

HEARTY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Writer of the essay in your last Magazine, in defence of the talents of women, begs leave to rectify a mistake of the Printer. The inverted commas to the quotation from Hume's Essay on National Character were misplaced—the quotation beginning with the words [By moral causes, I mean all circumstances which are fitted to work on the mind as motives or reasons] and ending with [causes which do not appear, are to be considered as not existing.]

Dec. 12, 1796.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CHRONOLOGICAL REMARKS ON THE BOOK OF NUMBERS.

IF it be admitted that the Egyptians and Jews originally dated by lunar years of one month each; and that this mode of reckoning was still prevalent when many of the documents whence the Pentateuch has been compiled were originally drawn up; but was already come into disuse at the time when the Pentateuch acquired its present form (see vol. ii. p. 636) it will appear probable, that a period of forty months should, as in the case of the lives of the Patriarchs, have been afterwards taken for forty years.

Now this appears actually to have been the case with the time passed by the Israelites in the Arabian wilderness, between their flight from Ægypt and their conquest of Canaan.

1. Forty months are abundantly sufficient for this short journey, incumbered as it was, like the wanderings of all nomade nations, with a vast suite of cattle, women, and artificers. It would imply no common ignorance of topography and of the object of their march, to lose more than three or four years in this part of the enterprize.

2. Either there is a chasm of narrative, of which the text shows no symptom, between the 19th and 20th chapters of Numbers, which detailed the adventures of more than thirty-six years of peregrination: or there is an interpolation in the

14th chapter, comprehending, at least, the 23d and 30th verses, a passage agreeing remarkably in spirit with others liable to a similar imputation. We possess a narrative of only forty months of peregrination; we are told in the 14th chapter, *propbetically*, that it would endure forty years.

3. So far as a book may be supposed subject to supernatural protection, the improbability of chasm or of interpolation must be allowed equal; but so far as a book may be supposed under the guardianship of the lawgiver and his priests, interpolation is much the more probable, for it may often be an object to secure for a new pedigree, or a new law, the same venerableness with those already familiar; but it can seldom be an object to abolish the memory of the exertions and exploits of the hallowed fathers of their country.

Ought we not, then, in the case before us, to infer, that there is interpolation and not chasm: since, even on the supposition of supernatural interposition, the probability of either is in itself equal? and since all the external circumstances favour the latter supposition; and, to conclude, that we possess the whole narrative of the Jewish sojourn in the wilderness, which extends through a period of only forty months?

If these arguments shall appear valid, they will authorize our lopping 36 years from the received duration of the life of Moses, and our believing him to have died at the age of 84 years.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

APPROVING much of your Literary Notices, I presume that it enters into your plan, to give some information on works which have been thus promised to the public. I should be obliged to you, if by means of your widely-circulated Magazine, you could inform me in what state of forwardness Dr. Waring's Moral Philosophy is at present. Great part of it was, I understand, printed at the university press of Cambridge above these two years. Dr. Farmer, master of Emanuel college, in the same university, received subscriptions for the Antiquities of Leicester. Pray, has the book been published?—I have not yet seen a copy.

Your's,

Dec. 15, 1796.

INDAGATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazines.

SIR,

IN the infancy of commerce, when the defective state of navigation rendered the intercourse between distant countries more difficult and dangerous than at present, and when the insurance of vessels and their cargoes, by which the merchant, in a great measure, secures himself from risk, was not so generally practised, the establishment of joint-stock companies, with exclusive privileges, was certainly attended with beneficial effects, by encouraging those branches of trade which would have been deemed too hazardous for individuals to engage in, or required a greater capital than our merchants in general then possessed.

But whatever may have been their original utility, it has evidently been gradually declining; the accumulation of capital, and the increasing spirit of mercantile adventure, have qualified individuals for undertaking concerns of the greatest magnitude; and such societies, of the above description, as still exist, have been, for some time, generally considered both unjust in principle, and as obstacles to the full expansion of commerce. Our East-India Company, which is the chief society of this kind now remaining, has long enjoyed great, and deserved, celebrity, in their mercantile capacity. They appear to have carried the commerce of the East nearly to its utmost extent; and their conduct, as *merchants*, having, in general, been such as reflects upon them much credit, and shows a just regard to the interests of their country, it appears surprising that they should lately have adopted a measure which appears to have a very contrary tendency: among other regulations for preventing the company from monopolizing any article of which they are the sole importers, it was provided, that they should sell all goods within twelve months after importation, and in lots of a limited value; and if their charter contains no express prohibition from engaging in the home manufactures of this country, it is undoubtedly because the framers of it had not the most distant idea that "The United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies," would ever attempt any thing of the kind. The measures recently adopted by the Company, of working a considerable part of their import of Bengal raw-silk into organzine, ought to be viewed by manufacturers of all descriptions with the most jealous attention, as, from their tenacious adherence to the undertaking,

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notwithstanding the strong objections that have been made to it, there appears but too much reason to suspect that it may be only part of a much more extensive plan. The company, at present, import indigo, sugar, cotton, hemp, flax, &c. and if the principle is once established, it may be easy to invent some plausible reason for extending it to the preparatory branches of other manufactures. It cannot, in the least, be apprehended, that the money to be raised by the intended increase of the Company's capital is to be employed in any way besides their regular commercial concerns; neither can it be supposed that they have at present the most remote intention of spinning the cotton, or printing the calicoes they import; yet only five or six years ago, it appeared at least equally improbable, that the Company should engage in throwing organzine: it may therefore be the interest, as well as the duty, of persons engaged in the various manufactures of the country, to consider well the tendency of the above measure before it is fully established, and to oppose a dangerous precedent before they feel its consequences.

Nov. 9, 1796.

J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is very probable, that Lime, from its caustic quality, may have some beneficial effect, when combined with other substances, for the purpose of manure: as, however, this effect can be but of short duration, lime soon losing its causticity by being exposed to the atmosphere, its *permanent* advantage does not appear to be accounted for.

When particles of lime are saturated with moisture and fixed air, they become precisely what they were before calcination, excepting that they were then in masses, and are now detached: and as the saturation is soon effected, that circumstance does not explain the cause of its utility, which is apparent for several years.

Fixed air, in order to assist vegetation, must be brought into contact with, and absorbed by, the vegetable, into the circulation of which it enters, and is again emitted, after having undergone some change of character, in the form of pure air. But I do not consider it in the power of a plant to detach from the particles of lime contiguous thereto, any part of the fixed air which may have been combined with those particles, that combination being

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being so perfect, as to be destroyed only by a second calcination.

This discussion, commenced by your intelligent correspondent, T. in your Third Number, had for its object, to explain to the practical farmer, the manner in which different manures operate upon vegetation, in order that in his application of them, he might be governed by clear and decisive principles: the attainment of this object would constitute a brilliant æra in the annals of philosophy and agriculture; and though the conjectures of your ingenious correspondents T. and Z. do not, in my opinion, elucidate the mode by which lime, as a manure, acts upon vegetation, yet, agreeably to the maxim of a late respectable character, no effort can be lost: and the numerous *Queries on the Nature and Principles of Vegetation*, dispersed by the Board of Agriculture, and addressed to Farmers, Nurserymen, and Gardeners, will, I hope, be the means of accumulating such a fund of practical information, as shall enable the philosopher to prosecute his researches with an increased probability of success. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Bath, Nov. 5, 1796.

T. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various and well-chosen subjects of your Miscellany, none, in my opinion, is so universally beneficial, and, ultimately, productive of more real advantages, than that of *agriculture*. What study, what employ more pleasing, honourable, or useful; and in the success of which, *all parties* are more interested? I was, however, sorry to see in your Magazine, Number IX, some reflections, of rather an illiberal cast, thrown out against that excellent institution, the Board of Agriculture, by J. J.

After enumerating several matters which the Board ought to have done, and have not done, he complains of the *deficiency*, and *expence* of the county reports; and asks, "what benefit has resulted from them?"

In answer to that question, I do not hesitate to assert, that the benefits arising from the philanthropic exertions of the Board of Agriculture, taken collectively, are already very great and important; and will, in all probability, be, in a short time, incalculably beneficial. What appears to me the principal step towards the great point aimed at, viz. making the earth produce as much human food as

possible, is to rouse a spirit of agricultural enquiry and exertion in the country; and the next, a dissemination of agricultural knowledge. Now I am convinced that the first of these objects has already been effected, and that the other is in a train of being so: for having occasion to visit nearly every county in the kingdom, within the last twenty months, I paid some attention to these objects, and find that the establishment of a *Board of Agriculture*, formed of the first men of the nation, in office, estate, and abilities, and the investigations made at their instance, through every part of the kingdom, have rendered *agriculture* a fashionable study among most classes of people, and excited a general emulation among the farmers, who are now anxious to be acquainted with the best modes of management practised in other counties. The ultimate consequence is evident, and must be very pleasing to every philanthropic mind. At a time when *millions* are lavished away in promoting the destruction of our fellow-creatures, it is somewhat futile to mention the trifling sums expended in these laudable and successful endeavours to increase the means of human subsistence and happiness.

I admit the county surveys are deficient, if, to render them perfect, it be necessary that they contain particular accounts of the agricultural management of each farm, village, or even parish. But what would be the expence of collecting such voluminous reports? Or, indeed, what would be their superior advantages? A general view of the agriculture, soil, surface, climate, &c. &c. of every county, with detailed particulars of the most approved modes of culture, and hints for farther improvement, is, I conceive, all that could hitherto be expected, or even desired as a foundation on which to form general systems. And, I doubt not, when all the reports will have been reprinted, with corrections, and additional observations, that these ends will be answered, and a great fund of agricultural information afforded. From these materials it will not be difficult to extract a collection of the best rules for improving every species of soil, and turning it to the utmost advantage, either in breeding and feeding the most profitable animals, or the production of grain and roots.

It is true, that neither a general bill for the inclosure of commons has been procured, nor tythes, that great obstacle to improvements, abolished. I heartily join

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with J. J. in the propriety and necessity of these measures; but he should consider, that changes of such magnitude, in which such a number of jarring interests, different tenures, properties, usages, &c. are to be adjusted, cannot be easily nor suddenly settled. However, that the general utility of these bills is felt both by the board and legislature, cannot be doubted; nor that their wisdom will long suffer them to be called for in vain by the general voice of the nation. Your's, &c.

Corby, near Carlisle,

J. H.

Nov. 18, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK every friend to humanity, every admirer of the beautiful and sublime views which Nature presents in its vast system, and in its minutest parts, will rejoice, while reading the "*Sketches of Nature*" (ETUDES DE LA NATURE) of BERNARDIN ST. PIERRE, and that most pitiable and affecting sequel, *Paul & Virginie*, to reflect, that the author yet lives, and has survived the trials of various climes and events, strokes of hardship, sickness, and years, and the desolating horrors which have accompanied the Revolution of FRANCE, still to benefit human society.

There is a subject, which he intimates he had planned, and collected materials for the execution of it, which perhaps no man could more advantageously execute; *A Parallel between the Lives, Genius, and Writings of VOLTAIRE and ROUSSEAU*. The mild benevolence of his heart, and the corresponding sweetness of his style, would render such a work highly agreeable; and the contemplations and sentiments it would suggest, would make it no less instructive and useful.

At present, there seems to me a great error in the apprehensions entertained of the political tendency of the writings of ROUSSEAU. He is charged as having been a principal cause of the crimes and miseries which once seemed nearly to have overwhelmed France. More attention, and more just observation, I believe, would prove, that all which has been productive of those horrible calamities has been most contrary to his plans and principles of government, his means of political melioration, his sentiments, his precepts, his example, the tone, spirit, and natural influence of his writings. I recollect no instance in which Rousseau was quoted (and he was often quoted

during the height of the conflict between the parties in France) while any room was yet left for reason, in which his authority and persuasive energetic eloquence were not vouched on the sides of virtue, benevolence, peace, and order, of respect to religious sentiments, and to individual liberty and life; and in opposition to the infringement of general principles, rights, and duties, under the plea of revolutionary necessity. But ST. PIERRE could far better prove and illustrate this; and if he does not give a Parallel of the two Lives, he may possibly yet give a Life of ROUSSEAU; for which, by intimacy, sentiment, and talents, he is perhaps peculiarly qualified.

Another subject St. Pierre has so delightfully treated, that it were to be wished he might farther prosecute it: the Beauties of VIRGIL, resulting from his sense and expression of the *Harmonies of Nature*. The Comment on the 8th book of the *ÆNEID*, which he has written as an Introduction to his fragment, entitled *ARCADIA*, has so much taste and feeling, so much just and refined observation, that it is highly valuable, and, I think, exquisitely pleasing. In general, throughout his work, by leading us to the observation of the infinitely various and delicate, but most striking evidences of FINAL CAUSES throughout Nature, he has inexpressibly heightened the charms, and added supreme importance to this study. Others, indeed, had done this; but none with better choice; none with more variety, extent, and acuteness of observation; none with more of that tender and benign enthusiasm, so well suited to revive and fix attention to this brightest part of philosophy, which perhaps has been beginning to be disregarded even in ENGLAND.

I wish some of your correspondents, who are qualified for such an undertaking, would examine closely and impartially ST. PIERRE's *Theory of the Cause of the Tides*. I am by no means equal to it:—but though I think the *lunar attraction* on the sea in general cannot be rejected, I should suppose the effects of the *melting of the circumpolar ice* must well merit to be considered.

With respect to the *figure of the earth*, this question, one way or the other, seems to be accessible to strict geometric proof. It will be a service to philosophy and truth, to state the arguments on both sides, in the most intelligible manner the nature of the subject admits, and at the same time the most strict. In this I can

be of no use, either in the investigation or the decision; but it may be of some, to have hinted it to those who can.

I remain, your's sincerely,
Nov. 17, 1796. C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"**T**RAIN up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." A sentiment of more importance or of more truth never fell from the pen of Solomon; but Solomon, who here so excellently advises, knew not himself how to profit by the admonition. "Who spares the rod," said the king, "spoils the child;" it is reasonable to imagine, that the wisdom of Solomon practised what he preached: we can only judge of the tree by its fruits; and the son of Solomon, thus educated and thus corrected, was that Rehoboam, from whose tyranny sprang the memorable outcry, "To your tents, O Israel!"

An ancient Greek author, whose name has perished, after expatiating on the advantages of knowledge, concludes with a sentiment not unlike that of the royal wise one. "Learning," says he, "is a possession of which no force can bereave us. It renders us placid; it is the staff of life." He enumerates more of its advantages, but he adds, "he who has not been flogged is not learned."

Our seminaries for the promulgation of sound and orthodox learning, as they open to us the stores of ancient literature, seem to have adopted the prejudices of ancient scholasticity.

At a time when the young mind becomes capable of receiving what form the mould of instruction shall apply, it is deemed improper to suffer it to remain in ignorance, or gather ideas which might possibly differ from the maxims of polished society. A well judged precaution; for ill will he be fitted to "make his way in the world," who is permitted to imbibe those principles of benevolence, humanity, and independence, inseparable from goodness of disposition and quickness of perception. Usually, therefore, at this age, and on this account, the child is taken from his parents.

I will not inspect the various seminaries and academies, whose sign-posts stare us in the face on every road from London, and whose bills of fare adorn the chimney-pieces of every inn in the country: I shall examine the education of a

public school. Let it be remembered that, in using this word, I do not include such as combine the evils of both, without possessing the advantages of either.

The child, at eight, ten, or twelve years of age, if his education till that period has been any-wise tolerable, may be imagined at least free from vice; but if he has been fostered in his mother's bosom, and accustomed to receive the lessons of paternal affection, it is reasonable to suppose, that the only ideas yet impressed upon his mind are those of piety, duty, and love. He has been taught to blush at falsehood, to feel for the worm he may unwittingly have trodden on; and is perhaps unwilling to lie down at night without thanking that power who has protected him through the day.

With a mind thus trained, behold him placed at a public school. Scarcely has he taken possession of his new habitation, than the summons of some despot of sixteen calls him from his rational and innocent employments, to make a fire or clean shoes; an awkward discharge of offices to which he is so totally unaccustomed, is recompensed by blows and curses. A lye may perhaps save him from this; and thus the child has to encounter the strongest possible temptation to falsehood. Accustomed to the purity of domestic life, his ear is assailed by gross and horrible ribaldry. If he can blush, the conversation is renewed with added obscenity; if he cannot, he has already profited by public education.

The persecution of decency is followed by that of humanity. The impaled cock-chaffer, and the mangled cat, are daily presented to his eyes; and these barbarities, which at first agonize the human heart, lose that effect by frequent repetition.

Learning is made altogether a task to him. Steep as is the path of science, ought the difficulties of the ascent to be increased? ought the path to be perplexed by needless intricacies? if, however, he is diligent, he is assailed by ridicule. They who are destitute of emulation, the most paltry of virtues, are yet possessed of envy, its closely-connected vice. Youth must naturally be averse to harsh and unpleasant duties. To counteract his own playful propensities, and his comrades' malicious raileries, what inducements are held out by the fatherly attention of the preceptor? Is the cup sugared? one argument is used, be he idle, be he stupid; proceed the fault from

disgust, negligence, or inability, the rod is the panacea.

Suppose we him, however, possessed of industry and genius; his genius is fettered in dactyls and ipondees, and his eloquence exercised in languages which none but the learned can understand, and which, when produced by a modern, the learned themselves care not to examine. Shall I lead on the pupil through many a scene of riot and brutality? Shall I paint the leisure hours of a boarding school, where every one is taught to become the tyrant, by being treated as the slave? our time will be better employed in enquiring how far such an education is consonant with the prudence supposed to recommend it.

The child, as soon as he can use his limbs, pants for exercise: it is the instinct that seeks future welfare in present gratification; he flies with eagerness from the nursery to the garden; so Nature wisely stimulates to firm the limbs, and brace the whole system of the future man. But Man, forsooth, knows better! he can improve upon Nature, or, rather, Nature is out of fashion! The poor victim of custom is dragged to school; his temper probably to be soured; his health probably to be injured; his morals inevitably to be sullied. He, indeed, will be reading the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid, or the *Eclogues* of Virgil, whilst the pupil of Nature would be roaming the field, or climbing the precipice; he, indeed, will feel himself perfectly at ease among strangers, when the pupil of Nature shall be embarrassed and awkward; he, indeed, can converse upon fashionable topics, upon the theatres, the opera dancers, horse-racing, and the other rational amusements of the age, when the pupil of Nature would be silent. — But look again; survey the nerveless limb, the emaciated frame, the lewd lack-lustre eye, the debilitated physiognomy of voluptuousness; compare these with the sinewy arm, and the clear cheek that modesty has crimsoned; and see if even Ovid can exhibit a more detestable metamorphosis.

But, at a public school, he will form connections that will be of service to him in life. As if he may not likewise form connections that will be ruinous! as if amid such a crowd, friendships improperly formed are not more rationally to be dreaded, than those upon the ground of mutual goodness are to be hoped. May not the indolent meet with his fellow-loiterer? may not the intemperate join the

drunken party? may not the libertine find associates in vice? Nay, more than this; the votary of voluptuousness glories to initiate the inexperienced.

Thus it is, that the majority of our senators, our peers, and our priests, are educated. Hence it is, that we recruit our army with officers, who escape from the rod of their schoolmaster, to tyrannize over their soldiers; who show their loyalty, by calling for "God save the King," at the theatres; and their courage, by drawing their swords upon those who will not "bow the knee to Baal."

As for private academies and seminaries, for "Pleasant Halls, Health Houses, and Paradise Lodges," they differ only, in these respects, from the royal foundations of immorality, because the *berd* is smaller, the quantum of evil and of good must be less; and because the power of the master is greater, he is likely to make a worse use of it.

That female education is better than the methods I have been exposing, I may wish, but I do not believe. Woman, however, has not yet thrown off the restraints of decency; and much as our sex labour to verify the illiberal sarcasm of Pope, at present it is only disgraceful to its author. If, however, they be equally ill instructed at school, they are fortunate enough to escape an English University.

On this subject, Mr. Editor, I will transmit you my strictures for your next Number.

Sept. 12, 1796.

DIOGENES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is generally admitted, that though the ancient or learned languages must ever remain *in statu quo*, the modern or vulgar tongues ought not to be bound down by determinate rules, or regulated by Persian laws; they are deemed liable to such innovations as the critics of the day may prescribe, or the philologist, from the depth of his researches and elaborate etymologies, may think proper. Of this position, an ingenious contributor to the last Number of your interesting Miscellany seems conscious; and since he has advanced some plausible arguments to which I cannot give an unlimited assent, I would beg leave to state my objections to the reform he meditates.

Among all the controversies in which mankind engage, none can be more futile than a dispute about words. Just denominations

denominations and significant terms are seldom wanted to express those ideas of which we have ourselves a clear perception, and to convey, with all their energy, those thoughts which we have judiciously arranged. A language is intended for universal use; and it doubtless originates from a tacit consent, or general habit, that particular articulate sounds should signify some particular and determinate objects. It is a common benefit; the exclusive prerogative of none: and the true signification of every term, is that which it receives in its general, not particular, acceptance. Correctness of language, if language springs from such a source, if its end is universal advantage, must consist in the adoption of words and terms, according to the meaning which common sense has suggested, and custom sanctioned, and not in violating "the forms of common speech," to support some particular hypothesis, or some ingenious criticism. The increase of knowledge, and the improvement of arts and sciences, must demand some new articulate sounds to convey the ideas of inventions which are not become familiar: about these let verbal critics wrangle; but let them not molest the words to which a determinate sense is already affixed. Let us in the eighteenth century learn to philosophize by reason, not by verbal contention; the former may be more laborious, but it is the most useful.

Whilst the ingenious Sinboron is preparing the Introduction to his Essay; whilst he is briefly recapitulating the common-place remarks of every scribbler, so flattering to the literary pride of filken coxcombs, I believe it is not presumptuous to say, that his advocates will be almost as numerous as his readers. Few are the people who do not think it easy to detect some "colloquial barbarisms, licentious idioms, and irregular combinations," and themselves capable of communicating to the public "a valuable collection of criticisms on particular terms and phrases in common use:" but that his friends will continue so numerous, when they have examined the specimen he has given of his intended criticisms, I will not venture to say.

This specimen he begins with a just statement of the purposes for which comparatives were formerly adopted, and are now continued. The generality of mankind are limited in their knowledge of men and things; they derive the greater part of their improvement from comparing the ideas wished to be conveyed,

to those objects with which they are most intimately acquainted. No person would, therefore, deem it proper *entirely* to exclude comparatives from our adjectives, and reduce grammar to a *pleasing simplicity*, by retaining only the positive degree; yet what can be the fair conclusion adduced from this passage: "There are many adjectives from which, I think, comparatives ought to be excluded; and those, I think, are the words expressive of some determinate and precise quality?" Is it not a necessary consequence, that degrees of comparison must be totally annihilated? That we must be deprived of the most common mode of communicating instruction and acquiring knowledge? for *there is no adjective which does not express some determinate and precise quality*, and affix an attribute to whatever object it is applied. Good, great, and industrious; bad, small, and lazy (terms which chance presents) may, if *strictly* considered, be thought to exclude the use of comparatives as well as ignorant, perfect, and happy, and to convey the highest degree of their respective attributes; yet such are not their popular meanings; and the person who might call Sinboron *lazy*, would not think himself guilty of an impropriety of speech, in declaring Anti-sinboron more *lazy*.

I am ready to allow, that terms, however authorized by general acceptance, ought not to be taken for *things*; and that, until we have a clear idea of the things themselves, words are mere empty sounds. To the mind which exercises its faculty of thinking, those ideas must occur, to which custom has affixed a determinate sound; and why should not such mind adopt the sound to which its conception has already been affixed? Should we not think a man foolish, who would assign the sound of bad to that conception of the mind to which the world has affixed the articulation of good? Yet your learned correspondent has, I think unreasonably, differed from the generality of people in this respect, and has resolved to apply perfect, happy, and ignorant, to those ideas which have always been expressed by the prefixion of "most." The ideas which he thinks these terms ought to convey, are not the same for which common sense has used them. I see no reason for violating "the common forms of speech," as we shall want some new articulate sounds for those conceptions of the mind which they at present serve to explain. No doubt, Sinboron has provided the substitutes; and which

which I hope will be marshalled in your next Number.

I wish he may think it proper to show why *his* adjectives alone may plead an exemption from comparatives; but should he think it proper to exclude these degrees entirely from our language, he will doubtless ensure the thanks of every school-boy. I must confess, I think he has reduced himself to a dreadful alternative, the total expulsion of comparatives from our grammar, or the continuance of them as "as custom wills in all things."

August 10, 1796. ANTI-SINBORON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has been said of late for and against large farms, but the grand objections to them seem to have been unnoticed. As I live in a part of the country where the farms in general run small, and have seen, for fifty years together, great mischiefs arising from their being engrossed, my thoughts are sent you on that head.

In the first place, a monopoly of farms is a discouragement to industry, frugality, and sobriety, in servants of husbandry. Their grand ambition is to occupy a small farm; when that prospect is taken away, the generality of them have no inducement to saving; the money, which heretofore was hoarded up with that view, is squandered away at ale-houses, in rioting, drinking, and gambling. By such means a habit of idleness is contracted, they become enervated, and less capable of work, and their morals are corrupted.

Secondly, if some few, of a better disposition, are so provident, as to lay by somewhat for a rainy day, what is the consequence? They at length marry, and become labourers to some wealthy monopolizing farmer, in the neighbourhood. In consequence of having got a little before-hand to begin the world with, they live better for a few years than others, who have nothing but their labour to depend upon. By this time they have probably got two or three children, when, the man finding himself no longer able to live by his labour, application is made to the parish for relief. Could he, at first setting out, have procured a small farm, he probably by his own and wife's industry, might have continued to live comfortably throughout life, and have supported a family of five

or six children, without any expence to the public.

Again; the children of the little farmer are in common sufficiently instructed to make useful members of the community, when those of the labourer, through want of ability in their parents to give them any education, too frequently turn out an offence to decency, and become a nuisance to the public. The former of these, too, by having some property, acquire an attachment to the English constitution; the latter, having nothing to lose, become indifferent who governs them: I may better myself, but cannot be worse off, is the common language of these people.

Such are some of the mischiefs attending the agricultural part of the society; but there are others, of no small moment, that affect the community at large. In a neighbouring parish, as I am informed, no less than thirteen farms are occupied by three persons only, not one of whom keeps more than three cows, and all the butter they make is spent in their own families. When they were in separate hands, each farmer was able to maintain two cows on an average, and three-fourths of the butter, at least, went to market. What an amazing loss is here to the public, in one single article! All the poultry they bring up is for their own table; but under the occupation of different tenants, five times the number, on a modest computation, were bred by them, and all the chickens, together with the eggs, were sold to others. But we are told, in the Reply to Mr. Wright's Address, it is bad management in the holders of small farms to rear fowls, as by the misconduct of their wives, in squandering away the barley, they are often sold at a loss. This opinion indeed seems to be countenanced by the engrossing farmer, who seldom breeds more than can be supported at his barn door. But, if the one can, in this manner, rear up enough for his own use, surely the other, without any waste being committed, can maintain some for the use of others.

But the little farmer, this anonymous writer tells us, are as bad managers of their affairs, as their wives are of their chickens; they cannot go to market to buy a single beast, without being at as great, nay, greater expences, than the great one, who buys twenty. This however he will find much difficulty to prove. Is it not possible for him to purchase one cow in his neighbourhood, without going to any market? But should he be reduced

ed to that necessity, cannot he do his business, and after drinking a glass or two of beer, return to his own house, when the other may probably sit for some hours indulging himself with wine? Being determined at all events to extol the one, and depress the other, the addresser does not hesitate to declare that the purchase, when made, must be of an inferior kind, notwithstanding common sense tells us a man with fifty pounds in his pocket may buy a single bu lock of as good a kind, as he could had he a thousand pounds.

Throughout the whole of the Address, the great farmer is made a bashaw, and the little one a beggar; the former is endued with all understanding, and the latter devoid of common sense. Both being equal in abilities and education, one may surely manage the tillage of fifty acres, as well as the other can five hundred: the presumption, if on either side, is in favour of the little tenant.

It is farther contended, the little man cannot possibly grow so much corn on an acre of land, as the great one can; but why? because he cannot manure it so well. If he can make enough of his land to keep himself and family from becoming a charge to the parish, we have all we contend for. But, in fact, the allegation is not true; one man may be as able to manure fifty acres, as another can manure a thousand.

To leave no stone unturned, the addresser goes on to urge, that a team sufficient to cultivate a hundred acres, must be kept to plow fifty only, and this must be a great drawback. Let his profits be more or less, they are generally sufficient, with good management, to maintain his independence. But the necessity for keeping a whole team is denied; as it is no uncommon thing for a little farmer to keep half of one only; to join another in like circumstances, and for each to assist in plowing the other's lands, to the mutual advantage of both.

Upon the whole, by the means of small farms, industry and frugality among servants will be encouraged; parishes relieved in their poor rates; and the markets better supplied with poultry, butter, and eggs. I am, your humble servant,

Nov. 10, 1796.

CANTIANUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for July, Number VI, page 445, you have favoured me with the publishing of a few thoughts on

the substituting of Cyder for Port Wine. In confirmation of what was then suggested it might have been added, that in the brewing of Port wine (for it is palpable that great quantities of it have been brewed, or compounded, in this island) cyder has generally been adopted as the base of the composition, or the principal ingredient used. I observe, however, a trifling typographical error, about the middle of page 446, which, indeed, most of your readers will correct for themselves: what I had written *arid*, is printed *acid*, spirit. Your ready insertion of the communication above alluded to, induces me to offer you my thoughts on another subject, equally interesting to the public:

Notwithstanding the numerous laws concerning them, and the vigilance of our magistrates and police officers after them, the numerous classes of beggars, and *vagrant* poor, are a serious nuisance to this country. It is acknowledged by travellers, that we are more infested with them, than almost any kingdom or state on the continent of Europe: and yet, in none of them, are there more useful establishments, more heavy taxes, or more charitable donations made for the poor than in this kingdom. The whole country, as well as our towns, swarms with beggars, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants, and the disgrace of our national character. All this, it may be said, is indeed too true; but why bring forward to public view an evil which every body experiences, unless at the same time you point out a remedy? This, sir, is what I now propose to do, through the medium of your widely-extended Magazine; and if the plan I propose be as generally adopted, as your Miscellany is likely to communicate it, I am persuaded that it will strike more at the root of the evil than any extension of the vagrant laws, or practice of coercive measures, whatever. The public have the power in their own hands, and they need only a little cool resolution to exert it. The practice of *indiscriminate* charity has drawn on the evil; a prudent direction of charitable donations would correct it. To remove this inconvenience, we must do as Mr. Pitt did to prevent the smuggling of tea; *i. e.* make it not worth while to continue the practice. And this is to be effected, not by hardening the heart, closing the purse, or stopping the ears at the cry of the poor, but by laying down a general rule for the disposing of our charitable donations.

You will readily observe, sir, that I make

make a wide distinction between the honest laborious poor, and the dissolute idle vagrant. Of the former, every man has enough in his own neighbourhood, and may, by a little enquiry and observation, easily appreciate their several merits, or ascertain their respective wants. To such of these as may be found truly deserving, I would have the heart as open as charity herself can expand it. But the latter description of poor, are to be met with at horse races, at the entrances to all places of public amusement, at the corners of all our streets, dinning our ears with their doleful cries; sometimes exhibiting sores, distorted limbs, &c. with a quantity of filth and rags, applied, *secundum artem*, to draw money from the occasional passenger; which, at night, is generally squandered in cellars, or in houses of ill fame. The one are objects of charity, the other are objects for the whipping-post. I have made use of the term *secundum artem*, because it is palpable that the squalid appearance of most of our vagrants is voluntary. Out of their gains, they might dress more cleanly, if they were so disposed; but this they apprehend would injure their trade; for it is indeed too general a notion, that poverty must be accompanied with an external appearance of extreme wretchedness. I lay it down, therefore, as a general rule (to which, however, I acknowledge there may be a few exceptions) that a person may appear too miserable to be a real object of charity. That they might much meliorate their own appearance is certain, from a calculation of their general receipts, two instances of which have been well authenticated to me: one of a conversation between a beggar and a working mechanic in Birmingham. The latter stated, that he could *easily* earn a guinea per week by his labour. The former boasted that he could beg through thirty streets a-day; that he thought *that* a very bad street which would not produce him two-pence; and that Sunday was always considered as a double day. Here now the beggar, by his whining importunity, raises twice the sum that the industrious artist can procure, by his labour. The other was the assertion of a beggar in my own neighbourhood, "that if he could not make fourscore pounds per annum by begging, he would leave off his trade." What, sir, shall idleness and vagrancy produce the double or treble of industry and labour? What an affront upon, what a gross misapplication of charity! My mode

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therefore, is, though not my own suggestion, for it is the apostle Paul's, "to lay by in store, as God hath prospered me, on the first day of the week," such a sum as I may expend in assisting the industrious poor; and when a case occurs that requires assistance, I always advance it in silver. A shilling, bestowed on a sick labourer, is certainly a much better directed act of charity, than twenty-four halfpence to twenty-four vagrants. A satisfaction also arises from reflecting, that, in the one instance, a real benefit has been bestowed, and will probably be useful in restoring an active member to society; which, in the other case, is not only highly problematical, but almost impossible. It may also be added, as a secondary consideration, that such a general procedure would considerably tend to throw out of circulation a very large sum of base and counterfeit copper coin; which is the chief support of vagrancy. The value of an halfpenny, particularly a bad one, is so very small, that it is readily bestowed, to silence the importunity of a cry, if from no worthier motive. And thus, thousands of useless mouths are daily fed among us; useless hands are confirmed in idleness; and some hundred pounds-worth of base coin is kept in circulation, to the injury of the fair trader.

These reflections have arisen from hearing of a plan adopted by the young ladies of the first boarding-school in this town, whose benevolence was perpetually solicited by improper objects; nor were their solicitations used in vain, till they became too troublesome to be longer borne. They, therefore, have discarded their old pensioners, and have made a stock purse, to which each subscribes, according to the proportion of her weekly allowance, for the relief of such poor as may be well recommended to them; and they have lately experienced the heartfelt satisfaction of liberally contributing to the relief of a poor widow in the neighbourhood, with five children, who has lost her all by fire. What a charming example for imitation!

I am, sir,

With much respect, and best wishes,
A CONSTANT READER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE POETRY OF SPAIN AND
PORTUGAL.

IF LA VATER had contemplated the portrait of Lope de Vega, without knowing whom it represented, he would certainly have pronounced him an extraordinary

nary man; but he would not have suspected him to have been a poet. The Spaniards have well characterised his genius by its *monstruosidad*, a word which must literally be rendered monstrosity: no other term could so well have delineated it. Lope de Vega is never sublime, seldom pathetic, and seldom natural; rarely above mediocrity in any of his writings, he has attained to celebrity by their number.

Purity of language and harmonious versification distinguish all the poems of this indefatigable Spaniard. Born and educated at Madrid, if he had beheld no stream but the Manzanares, and no country but the melancholy plains of Castille, we might have expected dullness; but the secretary and favourite of the duke of Alba must have accompanied his master to Villa Franca and to Oropesa; and the tranquil and majestic beauty of the one, and the wild sublimity of the other, would have awakened all the enthusiasm of poetry, if Lope de Vega had been indeed a poet.

When a school-boy, he bartered his verses with his school-fellows, for hymns and prints: when a young man, he wrote eclogues, and a comedy, in praise of the Grand Inquisitor; and a pastoral, in honour of the duke of Alba. From these symptoms, one who knew the human heart might have prophesied, that the young poet never would attain to excellence. The Dutch idea of bartering his verses could not have entered the mind of the enthusiast: the young enthusiast carefully conceals his feelings from observation, and he who is not an enthusiast must never expect to be a poet.

Is there who ne'er those mystic transports felt
Of solitude and melancholy born?
He needs not woo the Muse!

Were it not for the reverence which fashion has attached to their names, we should yawn over Virgil and Horace, when they prostitute poetry to panegyric. No great or good man ever encouraged a rhymers to bespatter him with praise; panegyric has, therefore, usually been employed on the weak and the wicked, on those whom we despise and detest; but, among the villains whose deeds pollute the page of history, the duke of Alba ranks in the first class. This man united in himself the bigotry of the priest, the duplicity of the politician, and the brutality of the soldier; and to this man did Lope de Vega write a pastoral! Arcadia and the duke of

Alba! Madness never produced a more monstrous association!

The Arcadia of Lope de Vega is one of the innumerable imitations that swarmed in Spain, after George of Montemayor published his *Diana*. The age had been accustomed to extravagance by their books of chivalry; compared with which, the pastoral romance appeared natural. That this species of composition may possess very great beauty, has been sufficiently proved by Florian, in his alteration of the *Galatea* of Cervantes, and more particularly in his *Estelle*. I know of no work in the English language that can properly be classed under this head, though a very interesting one might be produced on the model of Florian, if the French frippery of sentiment, which infects even his writings, were avoided.

I never toiled through the Arcadia of Lope de Vega. After penetrating some thirty or forty pages into the little volume, I found that a few scattered conceits could not atone for its intolerable dullness. Great strength of imagination only can reconcile the reader to a total want of taste; but the imagination of this indefatigable Spaniard was not strong, and his taste may be judged of by a sentence relating to the heroine of his Arcadia: "the rays of Belisarda's eyes shone upon the water like the reflection of the sun upon a looking-glass."

Of his longer poems, I have never seen the *Jerusalem Conquistada*: I am, however, well enough acquainted with the style and powers of Lope de Vega, fully to credit Mr. Hayley, when he says, that it is, in every respect, infinitely inferior to the work of Tasso, which it attempted to rival. Of his "*Beauty of Angelica*," a complete analysis, with specimens sufficiently copious, may soon be expected in a promised work upon Spain and Portugal. His *Dragontea* is very bad. It is reported, that Mr. Polwhele has likewise chosen Sir Francis Drake, as the subject of an epic poem. Sir Francis Drake was a good sailor; he makes a very respectable figure in the naval history of England; but he is but a sorry hero for the poet! A privateer is only a legalized pirate, which old Fuller calls the devil's water rat, and the worst kind of sea vermin.

Diogo de Sousa, in his celebrated satire called the *Journey of Diogo Camacho to Parnassus*, has made a happy allusion to the rivalry of Lope de Vega with Tasso, and his lamentable inferiority. Camacho

macho calls on the Spanish poet to beg a letter of introduction to Apollo. Lope replies :

My father for Arcadia is departing,
(Where I have been myself) and he shall write
Your introduction first. He journeys there
To seek some tidings of a certain lord,
By name * Anfriso: it is now some time
Since we have heard ought of him, and we
doubt

Whether he lives or not. I answer'd him,
Senhor, I would not have you venture there,
Nor trust yourself in Palestine unmask'd
And heedless; for the very children say,
That, as Torquato did enrich those parts,
So you have ruin'd them!

His comedies are said to delineate characters well, and faithfully to represent the manners of the age he lived in. This commendation they could not have obtained without, in some degree, meriting it; and there is a liveliness in the lighter pieces of Lope de Vega, which shows him best qualified for such subjects. He himself excuses his total neglect of all dramatic rules, by alledging the taste of the age. "I have written better (says he); but seeing what monstrous productions please the women and the mob, I have locked up all my precepts, and turned Plantus and Terence out of my library. Surely it is just that, as the public pay, the public should be pleased." A childish and ridiculous defence, which deserves not a refutation!

The burlesque pieces of this universal author were published by him, under the name of the Licentiate Thome de Burguillos, perhaps, because he thought them little consonant to his ecclesiastical character; perhaps, because he was ashamed of a species of poetry so despicable. An Ode to a Flea was printed in one of those works to which he affixed his name, but never avowed himself to be the author of it. The editor of the Parnasso Espanol calls it a witty and ingenious composition; it displays, however, little ingenuity, and less wit. The poet tells the Flea where he goes, and what he feeds upon, and calls him a greater Turk than Amurath, because he spares nobody.

The Spanish poets appear to have been little envious of each other's reputation. In his Laurel de Apolo, Lope de Vega has liberally praised his contemporaries; and poems of the same nature have been composed by Gil Polo, Vicente Espinel,

and the great Cervantes. They satirized each other's faults, but they honestly allowed each other's merits; the abilities of Lope de Vega and of Gongora were acknowledged by those who most strongly exposed the carelessness of the one, and the affectation of the other.

I have read nearly two hundred of his sonnets. As might be expected, many of them contain parts that are beautiful; none of them are perfect as *suboles*. The following is a fair specimen:

To go, and yet to linger on the way;
To linger, and look back; and yet to go,
To hear a syren's pleasant voice, and know
The winds of Fortune waft you far away;
To build gay fabrics in the baseless air;
Like Lucifer, to fall precipitate
From Heaven's high bliss, even to a demon's
state,

To sink despairing; nor regret despair;
From Friendship's voice affectionate to fly;
Wildly to rove, and talk in solitude;
To think each passing hour eternity;
All ill expecting, not to hope for good;
And all the hell of jealousy to prove,
Is to be absent from the maid we love.

On the 25th of August 1635, died Lope de Vega, in the 73d year of his age; full of honours as of days. If not the best of poets, he was the most fortunate; the wealth he acquired rendered him happy in life, and the use he made of it cheered him in death. He died honoured by the great, celebrated by the learned, and regretted by the poor. His reputation still flourishes in his own country; and though the impartial judgment of foreigners cannot rank his productions above mediocrity, let it be remembered, that he never was excelled in industry as an author, or in liberality as a man.

The following sonnet may serve to show in what estimation he was held by his co-temporaries: it is by Antonio Barbosa Bacellar, written in Spanish—but a complete specimen of Portuguese taste:

ON THE DEATH OF LOPE DE VEGA.

LOPE! like some fair Syren in a sea
Of tears, thy Muse was heard! her wondrous song

Could still the memory of the dead prolong,
Baffling oblivion by her harmony.
Even Death, astonish'd at that powerful strain,
Heard its enchanting music with alarm;
And trembled, lest his desolating arm
Should give no victims to oblivion's reign.
He came, he conquer'd:—surely at some hour,
When o'er the eye-lids of thy mighty Muse
Sleep shed the poison of her poppy dews:
He had not conquer'd else that waking power,

He

* One of the characters in Lope de Vega's Arcadia.

Nor rest that hard of life, whose tuneful breath
Would surely then have given thee life—
O Death! T. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING, in the course of a particular engagement, had occasion to visit almost every district in the kingdom, I kept a Journal of my progress, and noted down every remarkable fact, relative to AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, IMPROVEMENTS, and MANNERS. Herewith I transmit you the beginning of my Journal, for insertion in your Magazine; and, should it appear to deserve the attention of your readers, it shall be regularly continued hereafter. I am, sir,

Corby,

Your's, &c.

Nov. 25, 1796.

J. H.

March 31, 1796, set out from CORBY, in Cumberland, arrived at PENRITH; 18 miles.—An open naked country the whole distance. The soil dry, sandy, and in some places a little loamy. The road, for about 15 miles, passes over very extensive commons, which strongly mark the supineness of the owners; especially as a great proportion of these moors are capable of great improvement, at a very small expence. The farmers busy sowing oats, and preparing the ground for potatoes: they universally plow and harrow with two horses abreast, without a driver; the latter office is generally performed by servant girls. Approaching PENRITH, the Skiddow, Saddleback, and Keskwick mountains appear at a distance on the right; the latter resembling a chaos of hills and rocks. On the south, the barren hills of Westmoreland present themselves; their aspect, however, is softened by the beautiful woods and plantations of Lowther and Brougham-Hall. On the left, a long range of mountains, whose tops appear to reach the clouds, stretch like a wall as far as the eye can penetrate; and on the north, the Scotch hills appear at a great distance, one behind another, till they are not distinguishable from the opacity of the atmosphere. The small town of PENRITH stands at the bottom of the hill, tolerably built with red freestone (of which there is great plenty in the neighbourhood), and mostly covered with blue slate from KESWICK. An old castle in ruins adorns the west side, and a beacon, entire, stands on a high eminence to the NE.

PENRITH is situated upon one of the principal roads between LONDON and EDINBURGH; it supports no manufacture of note, but the chief market is held there for a considerable part of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

April 1, PENRITH to ORTON, in Westmoreland, by way of SHAP, 13½ miles.—I passed Carlton-Hall, on the left, near Penrith. It is a neat, pleasant box, on the banks of the Eamont, the seat of THOMAS WALLICE, esq. Entered Westmoreland at EAMONT BRIDGE, a small village, where the famous Round Table of king Arthur stands, close by the road on the right, so often described by different writers. A little farther leave Brougham-Hall on a gentle eminence to the left; and, not far from thence, I entered lord LONSDALE's extensive demesne, through which the road passes for seven or eight miles. Lowther-Hall, a seat of his lordship, is situated to the right, but not in view, being hid from the eye of the traveller by large plantations. A great number of cottages stand near the road, built by lord LONSDALE some years ago; but most of them left unfinished, and now tenanted by jackdaws and other birds. Some of these dwellings near Lowther Hall are rendered comfortable habitations, and occupied by his lordship's labourers, who, it is said, work for 1s. per day. Those erected near SHAP, report says, were originally intended to be given to different people, with as much land annexed to them as would increase the annual value of each to 40s. in order to increase the number of freeholders in the county. His lordship feeds numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses, in his pastures, till some of them actually die of old age. To a traveller, who is a stranger in the country, and to his lordship's turn of character, this tract would seem in a state of ruin, wholly deserted by its inhabitants, and left to herds of different animals who were grown old in the possession. Would this noble proprietor, instead of keeping men to build houses probably never to be inhabited, and to tend cattle, sheep, and horses, never to be useful, employ them in cultivating his grounds, his lordship, as well as the public, would be greatly benefited. I passed over an excellent common before I arrived at SHAP, but so much overstocked as to render it of little use to the proprietors. SHAP is a long straggling village, in a bleak situation. From SHAP to ORTON is six miles, five of which extend

tend over a high dreary common, covered with heath. The soil of this district is various: within two or three miles of **PENRITH**, it is a fertile loam, pretty warm and low; towards **SHAP**, rather heavy, wet, and cold, but tolerably productive, particularly in grass; about **ORTON**, it is rather more warm and dry. The general appearance is naked, and is rendered still more so by stone walls being made instead of quick fences. The fields and farms are small, and mostly occupied by the proprietors. The surface of this district, though very uneven, is more level than the neighbouring country. Limestone abounds; a species of bad coal is also found, but only used in burning lime. Coal for fuel is chiefly brought from **STAINMORE**, which is at a considerable distance. There is a general want of trees, though, from the stature of some near **SHAP**, it is evident that wood might succeed, notwithstanding the cold and moist nature of the climate. It should, however, be planted in clumps, or regular plantations; and, for warmth, be intermixed with Scotch fir; a precaution which never ought to be neglected in cold or exposed situations.

The buildings are good, being of white freestone, or limestone, and covered within with the blue slate for which Westmoreland is so famous. Farm-houses, &c. are generally collected into villages, and, in consequence, their fields are generally at an inconvenient distance.

Agriculture and mode of farming is nearly the same as in the district I passed through yesterday. A third horse is, however, on some occasions, yoked to the plough. Most of the land is in grass; the farmers supposing the soil and climate better adapted to the production of grass than corn. They, unfortunately, are still prejudiced with the notion, that natural herbage, or the spontaneous growth of the fields, is preferable to clovers, or other artificial grasses; the consequence of which is obvious. **ORTON** is a very small market town, inhabited by farmers, without any improvement in buildings, and situated in a wild country. Mr. **BURN**, author of the book, well known by the name of "*Burn's Justice*," has a seat here, and is now making considerable improvements in his adjoining estate, by planting and tilling barren moors. The cattle are of the long-horned breeds, and good of the kind; the sheep are of the heath or black-faced sort. The imple-

ments of husbandry are simple, and tolerably useful.

April 2. Travelled to day from **ORTON** to **KENDAL**, in Westmoreland, 16 miles.—The road winds round high mountains, and thereby rapid ascents or declivities are avoided; from the easy acquisition of materials, it is kept in good repair: indeed, all the Westmoreland roads are remarkable for their excellent condition. The soil, in general, is light, and gravelly, particularly towards **KENDAL**, and produces good grass, potatoes, oats, and some barley. Scarcely any attempts have been made to raise wheat or rye. A mountainous common intervenes for about six miles, consisting chiefly of fine green hills, depastured with the black-faced, coarse-wool breed of sheep; the situation is worthy of better tenants. The surface of the country is extremely uneven; the appearance various. Near **ORTON**, it is rather bare, barren, and wild; a little farther it is rocky and romantic, and the road leads along the side of a hill, overlooking a deep narrow valley below, in which a brook meanders through a few straggling small farms; the whole assuming the appearance of a map on a large scale. The fields, in this district, are universally divided by stone walls. Towards **KENDAL** a few small woods, some beautiful hedge-rows of thorn, and the small fertile fields, give the country a more civilized appearance. The cattle are of the long-horned sort, and good in their kind; the horses are middle-sized. Three horses are generally yoked to a plough, in a line, and necessarily require a driver; a very unprofitable mode, and by no means necessary. Farms and buildings continue as in the district last described. The rocks, which present themselves so frequently in these parts, are hard, of a blue colour, and locally called Rag. Limestone abounds near **KENDAL**; but no coal is found in this neighbourhood. Blue slate is procured at no great distance north of the road. The land is here chiefly applied to the purpose of dairying. **KENDAL** contains about 8000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in manufacturing stockings, linseys, flannels, a coarse woollen cloth called Kendal cottons, &c. The town, which is situated on the declivity of a hill, with a southern aspect, is very well built of white stone, and covered with blue slate; but the streets are rather too narrow. It is surrounded with high hills.

hills, which lie at a little distance, except to the north, where the mountain rises from the centre of the town. The situation is dry and open, and the air salubrious. The Kent, which winds about one side of the town, has over it a fine stone bridge, lately widened and improved; and forms a pleasant vale to the east and west, which spreads to a considerable extent in the eastern direction. An old castle, in ruins, forms a prominent feature on an eminence a little to the south of KENDAL; as does a pyramidal monument on the opposite side. The liberal and charitable disposition of the principal inhabitants appears in the numerous charitable institutions for the education and clothing of poor children, and by public and private buildings, for the reception and maintenance of the necessitous poor, &c. &c.

Took an excursion to UNDERBARROW, a small village at three miles and a half distance, and returned to KENDAL the same day. The road exceedingly fine, but directs its course over mountainous deserts, where the surface is, for miles, entirely composed of limestone rock, and loose stones; and it is very rare that a particle of soil can be met with. Vegetation is, consequently, in a great measure, precluded. A little furze, or whins, appear here and there, but the juniper-bush is the most prevalent. The roots of that shrub penetrate the crevices of the rocks; from which they extract plenty of nutriment, and seem to flourish in the situation. It is, perhaps, not universally known, that the juniper plant produces a very pleasant berry, the liquor of which forms *geneva* or gin. It is three years in ripening; the first year it is green, the second yellow, and the third black, when it is fit for use. About UNDERBARROW, the soil is a dry gravel, the farms small, the buildings good; the surface so full of swells, that it is almost impossible to find a yard of level ground. Blue rocks of great magnitude appear every where, some of which seem entirely above the surface, and others considerably projecting out of it. Several of the surrounding mountains have the appearance of being almost wholly composed of that species of stone; not even a shrub is seen on some of their grizzled fronts. In some of the inclosed grounds are pieces of woodland, chiefly oak.

The fuel used here, and at KENDAL, is chiefly peat, dug from the mosses, or *marasses*, in the neighbourhood. The

bread of the common people is oat cake, which is baked very thin upon a plate of iron put over the fire. The fuel with which this bread is baked is, for the most part, fern, provincially called *brackers*, collected in the neighbouring commons, or wastes.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when, if we may judge from numerous publications, local history obtains more than ordinary respect, to offer a few reflections on the subject, will be deemed neither impertinent or useless: a subject of considerable extent, and, when properly pursued, not more interesting to individuals, than beneficial to the community. Of its extent, indeed, I am so well aware, as to feel compelled to circumscribe my enquiries: to the antiquarian, and investigator of pedigrees; to the fabulist, the ecclesiastic, and historian, I leave untouched their favourite provinces. My department, at present, is poetry, and poetry, in reference to rural scenery.

—Flumina amem, sylvasque inglorius.

Poetry is "an imitative art." This general definition shall be readily admitted. To enquire, in what respects poetry differs from the other imitative arts, painting, sculpture, or music, or into the various species of poetic composition, is here unnecessary; it being obvious, that descriptive poetry must be the subject of the present essay: and, antecedently to the design of it, which is to show how far the topographer may assist the poet, a question arises—"In what does the true genius of descriptive poetry consist?"

The adjunct *descriptive*, in the present connection, is not to be confined, exclusively, to a particular species of poetic composition, called descriptive poetry; such, for instance, as Thomson's *Seasons*, The *Splendid Shilling*, or *Grongar Hill*; it applies rather to subject than to mode, referring to description or scenery in general, which may increase the elegance of the ode, improve even the dignity of tragedy, and heighten the majesty of the epic: in short, it may assist any species of poetry, as well as form the characteristic excellence of what is properly called a descriptive poem; description being that ornament and embellishment of poetry, the more permanent as the more true, the more agreeable as the more natural.

—Πολυπόδος κεφαλή ἐν μὲν κακόν, ἐν δὲ καὶ
εὖθλον.

In part the Polypus's head contains
Much good, pernicious part.

This passage, quoted by Plutarch*, refers to the fictions and fables of poets, not to their descriptions of natural objects.

It is evident, then, that the course to be pursued by a poet, who wishes to excel in description, differs from that proposed by Aristotle to the poet in general: "It is the office of the poet," he says, "to relate, not such things as have taken place, but such as might have taken place, such as are possible," from probability, or necessity†. Descriptive poetry, on the contrary, demands precision, and is defective without minuteness; different from tragedy and epic poetry. In like manner, it differs from portrait-painting; for a portrait-painter, as the same great critic observes, if he accurately describes the peculiar lines of the countenance, so as to bring out a likeness, is permitted to make improvements on the original.

The proper answer to the question seems to be this: Descriptive poetry is then most excellent, when calculated to excite in the mind the clearest, and most lively picture of the object imitated; and, in proportion as the ideas forming that picture are vivid and circumstantial, and the more minutely they answer to the reality of the prototype, or scene, the more complete is the imitation, and the more impressive the resemblance.

The most simple definition of topography is, description of place; and, were I to be determined by literal interpretation, topography I should immediately reckon more favourable to the views of the poet, than even of the antiquary, or the historian: but, not to avail myself of etymological meaning, it should be noticed, that, in the same manner as a painter is an artist, not a mechanic, so a topographer is not a mere noter down of places, a reporter of curiosities, or the panegyrist of elegant seats (though some topographers are little more) but one who describes the nature of places, their relative situation, their characteristic excellences; he enters the favourite retreats of ease and elegance, and roves through the walks of art and industry: he marks the peculiarity of

each county, proceeding from its woods, its forests, its chaces; he traces rivers and springs; describes vallies, corn-fields, and meadows; climbs, as it were, rocks, and hills, and mountains; castles, churches, ruins of fortresses, and falling abbies, pass under his view; the violent and terrific descent of the precipice, the foaming cascade, the headlong and tumultuous cataract, must not be unobserved: in short, whatever engages the attention of the landscape-painter, may enter into the description of the local historian; and such topographical writers as are unacquainted with landscape-painting, even in their own art, will be generally defective.

I attempt not to resolve the art into elementary principles; I am contemplating it in actual exercise. And what is topography? Clearly a species of painting; and as painting has been called silent poetry, and poetry speaking painting*, topography may not improperly be called speaking painting.

What advantage, then, does the poet derive from the topographer? By local descriptions, he may be brought acquainted with scenes to which he was before a stranger. This is a plain, but, I apprehend, the proper, answer.

I know it may immediately be urged, that the poet describes nothing so successfully as scenes which he has himself surveyed; admitted. We allow that it was the peculiar felicity of Homer, that he copied his imagery from nature, as his original; that he described real life; that he was conversant with heroes, and shepherds, and peasants, such as he paints: in short, that he was in familiar intercourse with such characters as he represents: but does it follow, that a poet may not enrich his mind from the stores of other observers? The views taken by any individual, in comparison with the whole range of nature, are inconsiderable and confined; and if poets are not permitted to increase their stock, by receiving a little on credit, many must be poor indeed.

It would be endless to produce examples from the English poets, of happy imitations, as well of place as of character and manner, when yet the writers possessed no ocular proof of the scenery or subject described. Milton might particularly be mentioned. Sir William Jones published accurate Asiatic Poems, before he visited India; Collins, charming Oriental Eclogues, though he was

* De Aud. Poet. lib. i.

† De Art. Poet. cap. 9.

* See Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.

never in the East; and a modern ingenious novelist, justly admired for her descriptive talents, relied on the representations of travellers and tourists.

But the topographer who would befriend the poet, must not himself be chargeable with the *crime* of poetry, fiction:

—————Pictoribus atque Poetis
Quid libet audendi semper fecit æqua potestas.
HOR. ART. POET.

He must be a copyist, and the more faithful to nature the better.

To no art does the maxim of Du Fresnoy apply with more propriety, than to that of topography:

—————Errorum est plurima sylvæ,
Multiplicisque viæ; bene agendi terminus unus,
Linea recta velut sola est, et mille recurvæ.

— v. 250.

In Error's grove, though thousand thickets spread,

Ten thousand devious paths our steps mislead.

'Mid curves, that vary in perpetual twine,

Truth owns but one direct and perfect line.

MASON.

But, farther, as no understanding comprehends all science, or recollects every stage of its enquiries; so no eye embraces every scene, and even of a favourite scene some parts may escape its notice. Topography, therefore, may assist a poet, not only by unfolding to him scenes that he never saw, but by retouching, as it were, the objects already pictured in his eye; by completing the picture, and thus, by increasing the sensations, and strengthening the conceptions, the topographer may give energy and precision to the poet.

The analogy between the painter and local historian has already been noticed; but when the latter adorns his work with accurate and elegant engravings, the analogy is rendered more striking: the service, too, rendered the poet, becomes two-fold, and appears so essential an appendage to local history, as almost always to accompany it.

It has been already observed, that the local historian, who would render essential benefit to poetry, should consider himself a mere copyist; but, notwithstanding, ample room is left for the exercise of taste, and for such embellishments of style and composition as may direct the judgment, and even enliven a poetical imagination. In this respect, indeed, the topographer excels the painter; for, as before observed, painting is

silent; whereas topography, as it were, speaks to us, and can enliven the passions by moderate sallies of the fancy, and, occasionally, elevate the mind with moral reflection. This, indeed, should be attempted but sparingly, but if done with delicacy and with judgment, produces a most pleasant and poetical effect. Here philosophy may step in as the handmaid to topography; and both together form a most delightful union with poetry.

The preceding observations may be considered as general reflections, and stand independent of any particular history: for as in the former Essay I meant not to censure any particular writer, so do I not appear in this paper as the professed critic or panegyrist of any: I shall only observe, that the modern History of Monmouthshire that has been much admired for its general contents, seems also highly favourable to the views above-mentioned.

Were I disposed to consider any particular county in England in reference to scenery, though I might prefer rambling through other counties, I should choose to repose in Monmouthshire. Mr. David Williams, in his history of this charming county, properly observes, "The whole county forms one exquisite landscape." In other counties the mountains may be more lofty, the vallies more extensive; scenes may arise more grandly irregular, and wildly romantic, at the same time, sublime and barren, so as alternately to fill the mind with horror and with pity. But in Monmouthshire the mind is never-carried higher than admiration, nor falls lower than complacency and delight.

"The beauty of Monmouthshire," Mr. Williams justly observes, "is not dependent on single scenes, or particular features; it is the result of all the circumstances which form the whole surface of the county."

"The rivers confer as much beauty on the country as they receive from it. The course of the Wye is every where interesting, in some places sublime: that of the Uik, fringed with woods, or bounded by noble meadows, is a scene of perpetual beauty. The whole county forms one exquisite landscape, of which the vast expanse of the Bristol Channel is the foreground; hills covered with woods, which the roads beautifully limit, or nobly climb; vallies fertilized with streams, where smaller eminences seem to recline against the mountains; thickets indefinitely diversified, where objects, as the travellers move, seem perpetually to peep and

and retire; turrets rising in coverts, and ruined arches almost buried within them; mutilated castles and mouldering abbeys partially concealed; hamlets, churches, houses, cottages, and farms are blended into one general and extensive scene, which is wonderfully picturesque; while the mountains of Glamorgan and Brecon melt into a distant and magnificent horizon, with an effect on the mind, which nature alone, and nature only in particular situations, can produce."

The first and twelfth sections of this History contain much judicious and elegant description, and will serve as illustrations of the preceding remarks.

By way of conclusion, I beg leave to observe, that, whoever aspires at the character of a poet, should, after all, be cautious of relying too implicitly on the authority of books, and of copying them too closely; not merely because a topographer or tourist may himself be inaccurate, as a modern writer, of considerable taste in picturesque beauty, is acknowledged to be, but because, after all, a mere copyist, no less than the writer, who studies nothing but metre and harmony, is still inferior to a genuine poet, and cannot be expected to possess the gay freedom and manly boldness of an original and attentive observer of nature. A mere copyist, whether poet or painter, may produce an agreeable picture, but such only as make use of their own eyes will arrive at eminence; and though much of the "*timæ labor*," may be conspicuous, they will but feebly and imperfectly represent the picturesque or the sublime: their *Prolesiones Poeticæ* will be little more (to borrow the language of poetical imitators) than the flowers of Parnassus, and rarely exhibit the fruits of genius: Παντι μὴ οὐραϊ, as Longinus says of a part of this character, ὅτι, ὡς πλεον ὁρθὸς ἔχει τὰ λεγόμενα ἡδῶς*. Hence it is, that Longinus is always happy to illustrate his observations on the five sources of the sublime from Homer. This great poet made Nature his model, and like his hero described what he saw and felt.

— mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes.
Aug. 10, 1796. G. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be happy if a few observations that occur to me, upon a subject which I know to be extremely interesting

* Longinus de Sublim.

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to many persons of taste throughout Britain, were deemed worthy of being diffused through the medium of your very excellent Miscellany; as they are humbly intended to promote improvement in an elegant art, intimately connected with the *Belles Lettres*; and on which, I will venture to say, the reputation of the present times for industry, ingenuity, and arts, must, in a great measure, depend, at periods of the latest posterity.

Such of your readers as have not studied, or contracted a relish for the subject, may smile when they learn that I allude to the design and execution of the most common current coin of the present day, known by the name of *Provincial Halfpence*; being issued by private traders for circulation in Great Britain, chiefly since the year 1786, and which, in some districts, have almost totally supplanted the present very base and barbarous copper currency. To those who are not aware of the Numismatic study, I would recommend, as introductory to to their knowledge in it, Addison's Dialogues; the writings of Foakes, De Cardonnel, and Snelling; but especially the late excellent publication of that ingenious antiquary and scholar, Mr. Pinkerton*. There are others, in whom the bare mention of the topic will excite the liveliest attention to my remarks.

Excepting the coins of the Romans, there has nothing occurred parallel to to these, within so short a period, since the æras of the ancient independent states of Greece, when almost every city had its distinct coinage, as is elegantly illustrated by the engravings and descriptions of Dr. Combe†. Our modern coins of cities, in Britain, exceed the ancient in neatness of finish, from the use of the mill, and invention of indenting, or of elevating letters round the outer edge, as much as they fall short of them in the high relief, and boldness of execution, in the representations which they bear; but in their great variety, and, in most cases, appropriate imagery, they approach the nearest to the merit of the Roman reverses, of any thing that has occurred in the mintages of modern times.

It is, however, deeply to be regretted, by every lover of the fine arts, that so

* Essay on Coins and Medals. London, Edwards, 2d. edit. 2 vol. 8vo. 1789.

† Num. veterum populorum et urbium. 4to. Lond. Cadell, 1782.

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many

many of these pieces are degraded by puerile and contemptible devices: such are all emblems of particular trades, or articles of dealing; mere designations and sign-posts; and almost all morsels of heraldry, escutcheons, mottos, supporters, &c. These can transmit no *thought*, no *information* to posterity. The amazing durability of coins should ever be remembered by those who are concerned in issuing them; and such designs adopted as may reflect the most striking and interesting features of the present age. Among several hundreds of differently designed pieces in my possession, such only as come under some of the following descriptions seem to deserve being signalized and recommended to imitation.

I. Such as have *fac-similes* of remarkable buildings: *e.g.* the *Canterbury* half-penny, bearing the cathedral; the *York* one, with the noble minster, reverse Clifford's tower; the *Leeds* cloth-hall appears upon one of the *Leeds* tokens; the west front of St. Paul's church upon a *London* one; Ipswich cross, a neat relique of ancient architecture, graces the *Ipswich* halfpenny; as an old tower, a very entire and lofty remain of Gothic labour, does that of *Dundee*; the venerable ruins of Bigod's castle, in Suffolk, is on that of *Bungay*; one of *Bedal*, in Yorkshire, gives a street in perspective, two inns, and a spire; the splendid front of the new pump-room embellishes halfpence and farthings of *Bath*, &c. These medals (if we may infer from the performance of those of Greece and Rome) will exhibit to future times, the forms of the structures which they bear, long after their originals may have faded and mouldered in the dust.

"Ambition sigh'd—she found it vain to trust

"The faithless column, and the crumbling butt;

"Huge moles, whose shadows stretch'd from shore to shore,

"Their ruins perish'd, and their place no more!

"Convinc'd, she now contracts her vast design,

"And all her triumphs sink into a coin*."

POPE.

The abbey of Melrose, Paisley, St. Andrew's, Arbroath, &c. and the best modern buildings in Edinburgh and Glasgow, would be desirable objects for Scottish provincial pieces.

2. Others afford representations of the great and useful undertakings of the present times: such as the iron bridge over

the Severn, on the *Colebrook-dale* half-penny, reverse the inclined plane at Ketley; *Thames and Severn canal* piece has a sailing barge, reverse a masonry aqueduct bridge; a *Kent* halfpenny, on the union of Appledore, has a windmill, the miller, and his house; the great iron-works of Wilkinson are differently portrayed on his currency, &c. There is much yet to be done in this department for England. How much it is to be wished that the magnificent iron arch over the Wear, at Sunderland, which immortalizes the name of Burdon; the rocky entrance to the Duke of Bridgewater's astonishing subterraneous navigation at Worsley; Eddystone lights, docks at Liverpool and Hull; some of the largest steam-engines, cranes, locks, drawbridges, &c. throughout the kingdom, had the Numismatic honours paid to him which their magnitude and usefulness render due! And it is to be lamented that among the few coins struck for Scotland, not one comes under this description. How ornamental and honourable would it be for some of them to bear the figures, and perpetuate the dates of the erection of the greatest foundery in the world at Carron; the north bridge at Edinburgh; the elegant bridges at Perth and Glasgow; the great quay at Aberdeen; or the vast and useful aqueduct over the Kelvin, supporting, at a stupendous elevation, one of the greatest canals in Europe!

III. Striking emblems of that spirit of industry and commerce, which characterizes the present times, and especially the British nation: one, payable at *Ipswich*, has "May God preserve the plough and sail," a team in a field, and a ship in full sail, coming into view behind a headland; a weaver is at work upon a *Haverhill* coin, reverse a plough and shuttle; ships in full sail are meet *insignia* of the trade of *Liverpool*, *Yarmouth*, *Portsea*, and the *Cinque-ports*; as a sheep, reverse a woollen weaver, is of the manufacture of Rochdale; and a hop plantation of the best production of the county of *Suffex*; the rapid and useful mail-coach, and exhibitions of whale fishing and hat-making are seen upon different *London* pieces, &c.

IV. Illustrious characters, and men remarkable in British history, have now their features transmitted to "distant climes and ages" upon common currency; which perhaps conveys the "charge of fame" better than expensive medallions: Newton, Shakspeare, Johnson, Howard, Rowe; and the founders or greatest benefactors of *Bath*, *Southampton*, *Lancaster*, &c. are honoured upon pieces of

* Pope.—Verses to Addison on his Dialogue on Medals.

of general circulation. Of this class, it must be observed with regret, that the portraits are in general far from being accurate; such as they are, however, it must be acknowledged that they are upon the whole, not inferior to the effigies of the Roman emperors, in coin of the lower empire, the scarce ones of which (without regard to their barbarous execution, or the contemptible or detestable characters of their prototypes) are collected with so much eagerness and expence. Our's are not less worthy of being styled the "*Concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas*.*"

In this respect also, Scotland creeps at more than her usual distance behind the sister kingdom. Why are the features of Buchanan, Napier, the admirable Crichton, Hume, Robertson, Black, Cullen, and Reid, consigned to the fugitive materials and faithless charge of paper and canvass, and not a single medal recording their histories to posterity †?

V. The dignity of others consists in their recording historical events; or showing "the very age and body of the time its form and pressure," in bearing symbols of the high spirit of political party, which is characteristic of these days: the naval victory on the 1st of June, 1794; the nuptials of the Prince of Wales; the cruel imprisonment of Ridgway and Symonds; and the glorious and memorable acquittal of Hardy and others, are recited on *London* jettons: one exhibits Paine on a gibbet as a worthless criminal; while others class him with Sir Thomas More, and mention him with applause, &c.

VI. Some, lastly, are merely descriptive and curious: bathing machines and fishing boats appear on the *Lowestoffe* piece; the windings of the Stort canal upon one payable at *Bishop-Stortford*; the engraver, James, has been very successful in two landscapes upon the opposite sides of his *Dudley* token; and his elephant upon the *Pidcock* exhibition pieces, is, at least, as well represented as the same animal is by ancient artists, upon *denarii* of the family *Cæcilia*, or upon those of *Julius* and of *Augustus*.

I now earnestly solicit the attention of all companies and individuals, who may

henceforth be disposed to employ the artists of Birmingham, London, &c. to fabricate coins for them to the foregoing observations, which I humbly flatter myself will be approved by every person of taste who has made the medallie art a study; and it is much to be wished that particular injunctions were given to the engravers, to have the figures on the piece much bolder and higher raised than is usually done, which is effected by having them more deeply cut into the dye; and the dotted, or plain circle, by which the figures on the field are protected, should be much stronger and more elevated; the shapes of even most of these pieces which I have commended are too thin and broad; they should be increased in thickness, even though their circumference should be thereby diminished.

There has been lately communicated to me a small copper coin; the $\frac{1}{8}$ part of a rupee, done for the East India Company, by that distinguished leader in every useful and elegant art, Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham, upon a new principle, admirably calculated to preserve both the figures and legend from being soon defaced by attrition: the field of the piece is protected by a circle, broad, plain, and considerably elevated, into which the letters are indented in *incaglio*, in the same form as they usually are round the external rim. The improvement is differently modified in different pieces; some having circular, and others elliptical portions of the field, bearing the more interesting subjects of the design sunken deeper than the level of the exterior parts. The origin of this beautiful invention seems to have been from the hand of *Dupré*, a Parisian artist, in his fine "*Médaille, qui se vend cinq sols chez Monneron, patenté*," struck on the first æra of the French revolution, in 1790.

It may perhaps be objected that these improvements will occasion additional expence, and consequent reduction of the profits of circulation; but it is to be considered, that even if less weight of copper were to be given in that form, the public would be no loser; because the pieces would be much less liable to wear by friction, than when almost the whole rough surface is exposed to continual rubbing, as by the present style of insipid *bas relief*. Among the best provincial coins recently published, not a few are unhappily found destitute of the dates of the years when they were issued. Such is the defect of most of the pieces of Kempson, in *Birmingham*, bearing public buildings; on those of Skidmore, *Hol-*

* Juvenal in his 5th Satire.

† Besides the meed of merit given to distinguished Englishmen on provincial coins, many elegant medals have been struck of them. In Italy and France also, this homage has been very liberally bestowed on literary, military, and patriotic excellence, during this and the last century.

Lorn, having St. Andrew's and St. Luke's churches, although the periods when these edifices were founded are given, no year appears for the coins, *Caermarthen* halfpenny has the iron-works, and the *Stratford* one commemorates Shakspeare, and tells the years of his birth and death; but these pieces are registered into no æra of time with respect to themselves. In monuments so lasting, this is a most deplorable and radical defect. The omission cannot be too much regretted and censured; nor its future correction too earnestly enjoined.

A form of much strength and elegance appears in two *promissory Penny tokens* lately communicated: the one bearing a pyramid, and the other a lion in a rocky cave: and also in some *London* penny pieces exhibiting the Mansion-House and Somerset-House (the praise of which it is said is due to Mr. Kempson); but it is painful to add, that, upon the last-mentioned ones, no date is to be found to intimate to future ages the time when they were struck.

The attention of all *Medallists* is solicited to the subject of this paper. It is unfortunate in the objects of their study, that, while so much care and labour are lavished in elucidating what has been already done, so little solicitude is bestowed on the merit of present performances, and to perfect or extend what might do honour to the present age, and present topics for research, instruction, and admiration, to the antiquaries of future times. We purchase, collect, or pore with unwearied assiduity upon some important, and many frivolous vestiges of ancient mintage; while extremely little of our time, influence, and expence are given to regulate, and judiciously multiply, the productions of living artists*. Were we to contrast with this neglect, the prodigious activity and liberality with which lovers of painting, music, and some other branches of the fine arts, patronize their respective lines of pursuit, we should probably be animated to more exertion. Much might be done by every medallist of opulence and influence in the district where he resides, were he

* It is surprising and vexing to observe, that little or no effect has been produced by the publication of Mr. Pinkerton's admirable chapter on the "Progress of British Coinage," in his 2d vol. The concluding part of it is worthy of the consideration of politicians and philosophers, as well as of men of taste, and lovers of the arts.

merely to think of it; and the writer of this paper (though possessing these advantages in a very small degree) may with truth and justice say, that he has prompted the undertaking, and occasioned the existence of several medals and good provincial coins. It is likely too, if persons of respectability were to interest themselves in the coins issued in their neighbourhood, that pieces, sufficiently weighty, and of good copper, would be given to the public; the discreditable stigma, too justly thrown, of late, on many of these coins (in consequence of the base arts of some fraudulent coiners) removed; and any interference of the legislature against the existence of private mintage averted. This is a most important consideration, and highly worthy of the attention of those who wish their continuance.

It should finally be observed, that as the tradesmen who issue provincial currency, are, in some cases, persons of no great knowledge or taste, it is the duty of the engravers, or undertakers employed by them, to suggest the designs and form which might confer the greatest degree of respectability on their coins: for this purpose, the attention of *artists* is humbly requested to these remarks. Let it be impressed upon the mind of every citizen, that this is a subject upon which, as a great master of it has told us, "THE PERPETUAL GLORY OF THE NATION IS INTERESTED*."

Dundee, Oct. 1796.

CIVIS.

THE ENQUIRER. No. X.
QUESTION: *Is mankind advancing towards perfection?*

—VIRESCQUE ACQUIRIT EUNDO.

VIRG.

SOME philosophers, I suppose through an excess of humility, have asserted, that there is no specific distinction which raises the nature of man above that of other animals. Without entering into an elaborate comparison of the powers of different animals, the superiority of man may be inferred with certainty from the single fact of the capacity, enjoyed by the human species alone, of perpetual improvement. The bees of the present time form their cells with wonderful exactness and regularity; the present race of birds build their nests in a manner perfectly adapted to their accommodation, and with a degree of skill inimitable by man: but we are not in-

* Pinkerton's Essay, vol. ii. (note) p. 148. formed,

formed, that either the one or the other have made any improvement upon the ingenuity of their ancestors. If any individual among the *inferior* animals—as we presume to call them—has been tortured into a mechanical habit of performing some wonderful feat, which does not naturally belong to its species, we never find that it communicates its new accomplishment, by instruction, to its offspring, for the future improvement of the species. The famous learned pig did not train up a family of learned pigs. In order to prove the superiority of man to all other animals, nothing farther is, then, necessary, than to establish the affirmative of the present question, that mankind is advancing towards perfection.

If the subject be considered theoretically, we certainly find in the powers of human nature sufficient ground for expecting such a continued progress. Every individual possesses faculties which enable him to examine the nature of the objects which surround him, to contemplate the events which fall under his observation, to compare one object and one event with another, and to draw general conclusions from particular occurrences; and thus to become, by degrees, possessed of that useful guide in the conduct of life, experience. The experience of different men not only carries each individual, more or less, towards perfection, during the course of his life, but may be conceived to serve as a common stock of improvement, which it is the interest of all to preserve and increase; which, therefore, may be reasonably expected to be transmitted from age to age, not only without loss, but with perpetual accumulation.

If we examine facts, we shall find this speculation confirmed by the general history of mankind. As far as we are able to trace the rise and progress of society through the mutilated pages of history, we find that, at whatever point of civilization any of the inhabitants of the world are at present arrived, they have passed, from the lowest state of barbarism, through certain stages of improvement. At first, stupid or ferocious, they were either contented with a precarious supply of food from the spontaneous productions of nature, or employed force to render the forest, the plain, the rivers, and seas, tributary to their necessities. The urgent demands of nature calling into exertion mental energy, as well as bodily strength, they next employed their ingenuity in inventing expedients, by means of which they might be better supplied

with necessities and conveniences; and thus, by gradual advances, from predatory savages they have become harmless shepherds, industrious husbandmen, ingenious mechanics, and polished citizens.

But, leaving these general views, let us examine more minutely the marks of progress towards perfection which appear in the history of knowledge.

If we compare the ancients and moderns, with respect to their acquaintance with natural objects, we shall find the latter far superior to the former, both in the variety and accuracy of their information. The ancient philosophers professed, it is true, to study nature; but it was rather with a view to investigate general truths respecting its original formation, and the causes of production and decay, than to become acquainted with the distinct characters and properties of individual bodies. They were too deeply engaged in sublime speculations concerning general principles, to interest themselves in minute details respecting particular objects. They travelled, indeed, in search of knowledge; but it was not so much to learn the qualities and uses of natural bodies, as to be instructed in metaphysical theories, and to exercise themselves in the arts of disputation. Plato thought his permanent ideal world the only field of contemplation worthy the attention of a philosopher, and regarded visible objects as too evanescent to deserve a better name than *μήδιστα*, non-entities. And though Aristotle, Theophrastus, and Pliny, with some others, paid more attention to the material world, and have left many valuable proofs of their acquaintance with nature, no one will think that their accounts of natural bodies can deserve to be compared, in variety of detail, or accuracy of description, with the writings of modern naturalists.

In analyzing the component parts of natural bodies, what is there among the ancients, which can deserve the name of philosophical chemistry, compared with what has been done by modern philosophers? If the ancient Egyptians discovered a considerable degree of chemical skill, in the embalming of dead bodies; if, in building their pyramids, they made use of a cement, with the exact nature of which we are at present unacquainted; if it be allowed, that the process of distillation, and some other chemical operations, were not unknown to the ancients; and that they were not ignorant of many of the properties of what they improperly

improperly called, the four elements; what is all this, when compared with the progress which was afterwards made by the Arabian philosophers, and with the important discoveries of modern times, in this branch of science?

In investigating the powers, and ascertaining the laws, of nature, that is, in the science strictly called Natural Philosophy, the superiority of the moderns over the ancients is incontrovertible. It is a well-known fact, that they were either unacquainted with, or despised, the only method by which this branch of knowledge can be prosecuted with success, that of experiment. Instead of observing in what manner effects were produced, by attentively comparing them with the circumstances by which they are immediately preceded, they amused themselves with framing and propagating a great variety of fanciful hypotheses on physical subjects. Hence, in the midst of all their refined speculations, their knowledge of nature remained so exceedingly imperfect, that they may justly be considered, in comparison with the moderns, as children in philosophy.

With respect, particularly, to astronomy, if, as many have asserted, the Chaldeans were the first people among whom this science appeared, their knowledge of it probably went no farther than a series of rude and inaccurate observations on celestial phenomena. It reflects little honour on these fathers of astronomy, that they were also the inventors of judicial astrology, a vain and superstitious art, which Kepler justly calls "the foolish daughter of a wise mother." The Egyptians appear to have first discovered the zodiac, and to have divided it into twelve signs, and, consequently, their year into twelve months; but it is a certain proof that their astronomical observations were not very accurate, that they were long unable to discover the true length of the year, and were, for several ages, contented with a year of 360 days. Before the time of Herodotus, they had discovered the necessity of introducing five intercalary days; but it was not till about the time that Plato and Eudoxus travelled into Egypt, that a still remaining deficiency of six hours was perceived, in their computation of the solar year. The first rudiments of Grecian astronomy were certainly borrowed from the Egyptians; and Thales, who was instructed in Egypt, has been celebrated for predicting an eclipse; but there is no proof that his prediction amounted to any thing like

an exact calculation of the time of its appearance. Of the accuracy of their ideas, concerning the magnitude of the heavenly bodies, we may judge from what has been related concerning some of the Grecian philosophers. Anaximander is said to have taught, that the sun is twenty-eight times larger than the earth; Anaximenes, that the sun and moon are fiery bodies, whose form is that of a circular plate; that the stars are fixed in the heavens, as nails in a crystalline plane; and that the earth is a plain tablet, resting upon air. Anaxagoras says, that the sun is a flat circular mass of hot iron, somewhat bigger than the Peloponnesus; Xenophanes, that the stars are fiery vapours, extinguished by day and ignited by night, and the sun a mass of fiery vapour daily renewed; and Heraclitus, that the heavenly bodies are in the form of boats, having the hollow side to us, and becoming luminous, when certain fiery exhalations from the earth are collected within them. If these tales should be thought too absurd to obtain credit, even upon the authority of Plutarch, and Diogenes Laertius, it must, at least, be owned, that we find few traces of any knowledge of astronomy, which could be properly called scientific, till Egypt, after the conquest of Alexander, came under the government of the Ptolemies. Then, it will be acknowledged, astronomy made a rapid progress. The names of Hipparchus and Ptolemy will always be celebrated among astronomers. But, after all, what were their advances in this science, compared with those of Galileo, Kepler, Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, and Newton? It is evident, that the ancients, in comparison with the moderns, must have been very imperfectly acquainted with astronomy, if it be considered how extremely deficient they were in instruments for experiments and observations, and in the method of abridging laborious calculations. Without a telescope, without the pendulum, without numerical figures, without logarithms, algebra, or fluxions, how cumbrous and operose must their astronomical calculations have been!

That other sciences, as well as astronomy, have been continually improving, might be easily shown. Nor will it be disputed, that there has been a similar progress in the Arts. Those arts which furnish the primary necessities and conveniences of life, were doubtless invented in the first stages of civilization. When men began to form themselves into

into society, they soon learned to provide themselves, by means of manual operations, with food, clothing, habitation, and weapons of defence. But these arts were rude attempts, which a long course of experience enabled them to improve: and even after improvements have from time to time been made in the useful arts, room has still been left for farther advances. This sufficiently appears from the present state of manufactures; in which it is impossible to doubt, that innumerable articles of utility and convenience are produced, which were either wholly unknown to the ancients, or executed in a much less perfect manner. The increase of knowledge in mechanics and chemistry, has been a vast increase of power, which has enabled the moderns to carry their manufactures to a degree of perfection, to execute them with a degree of facility, and to circulate them to a degree of extent, not to be paralleled in ancient times. The machines for abridging labour, which modern ingenuity has introduced into almost every branch of manufacture, have enabled men to multiply the supplies of human wants beyond every thing that could formerly have been attempted. Chemistry has been applied to the improvement of the arts in a thousand ways altogether new; and the mathematics have lent their aid in all cases to which they could be usefully applied. Whilst almost every old art has been in this manner materially improved, new arts have been introduced, among which may be mentioned, *printing*, as beyond all comparison the most useful and important invention of modern times.

The general stock of convenience and enjoyment is thus perpetually increasing by the advancement of science or the improvement of the arts, without any thing to place on the opposite side of the account; for there is no sufficient ground to suppose that any one valuable art, or useful branch of science has ever been wholly lost. The pretended instances of *lost arts* given in Pancirollus's work on this subject, are either manifestly false or fabulous, or such trifles as have fallen into disuse through their inutility. Where any art has been lost, it has commonly been either superseded by some more easy and commodious invention, or has become superfluous through a change of manners.

Enough has now been said to prove, that science and arts are progressive. If this be admitted, it necessarily follows, that mankind are advancing in their ca-

capacity of happiness; for it will not be disputed, that knowledge is power, or that, in proportion as men increase in their acquaintance with nature, and in skill to apply its laws to the various purposes of life, they multiply their means of health, security, and enjoyment.

But, in order to prove that mankind are actually advancing towards perfection, it is not only necessary to show that their stock of materials, out of which the web of happiness may be woven, is continually increasing, but that they are improving, and likely still farther to improve, in that moral and political wisdom which constitutes the practical *art of happiness*. In order to complete the proof of the point before us, it must be shown that men are advancing in the disposition, as well as the capacity, to enjoy life individually, and to contribute to the common prosperity and felicity of the species. Without moral and political wisdom, the external materials of happiness are only so many diamonds thrown upon a dunghill to be trampled upon by swine.

The history of mankind proves, that something has already been done towards their moral and political amelioration. The passions of men have been restrained by civil law, by the forms of politeness, and by religious principles. War has been rendered less destructive, and the glorious idea has been formed, of banishing it entirely from the earth. Humanity and beneficence have been exercised in a degree unknown among the ancients; and the narrow principle of exclusive patriotism has begun to be absorbed in the generous sentiment of universal philanthropy. More correct and enlarged ideas than were conceived by the ancients, of the nature and ends of civil society, of the origin of all civil power, and of the method of conducting public affairs, have been conceived, disseminated among the people, and, in part, already carried into effect. The true doctrine concerning the equal rights of men has been better understood, and more generally diffused. In consequence of this, the combination among the higher ranks of men to oppress the lower, has been shaken; slavery has become odious; a free intercourse has been opened among men of all descriptions; and a general attention has been awakened to the interests, the rights, and the comforts of the labouring part of mankind.

These things clearly indicate, in the present time, an advance towards perfection. It is true the progress of moral and

and political wisdom has hitherto been slow, because it has been retarded by many adventitious circumstances. The rich and powerful, mistaking their own true interest, and too often indifferent to that of society, have strenuously opposed innovation: the governors and the governed in a state have been supposed to have separate interests: power has been confounded with right: erroneous notions have prevailed concerning personal happiness: personal manners have been guided by the deluding meteor of fashion, rather than by the steady light of reason; and religion itself, which ought to have been inseparably leagued with morality, having been associated with superstition, and having entered into an unnatural alliance with arbitrary power, has often occasioned the very mischiefs which it was intended to remove.

From these and other similar causes, it must be confessed, that mankind have, in fact, made much less progress in practical wisdom, than might have been expected; and, to own the truth, after all that experience and instruction have hitherto been able to effect, human nature, in this important respect, is still in a state of childhood, the dupe of passion and fancy, rather than the pupil of reason and truth. But it is impossible that it should always remain in this state; its progress to manhood, though slow, is, nevertheless, certain. Its minority, whatever be its duration, will at length be terminated; and mankind, attaining their maturity, will "put away childish things."

This progress is the gradual, but sure work of experience. All the misconceptions which at present seduce mankind, and are the source of their follies and miseries, experience *may*, and, in due course of time, *must* correct. By means of the numerous opportunities which the art of printing affords for circulating knowledge of every kind, this great operation will be materially expedited. Every class of men will be instructed in that kind of knowledge which is suited to their place in society. Those who are by profession popular instructors, will learn to direct their principal attention to the great object of teaching the people how to become useful citizens and happy men. The education of youth, instead of being conducted upon antiquated principles and for the purpose of ostentation, will be adapted to the particular destination of each class of pupils, and to the great end of public good. By these means, all orders of men will become acquainted

with the principles of individual happiness, and of public prosperity. Every human being, well instructed in his nature, rights, and duties, will feel his consequence in the scale of existence, and will fill up his place in social life with an independent spirit. Policy will be universally understood to be the art by which a people, voluntarily associated, govern themselves; morality, to be the art of uniting personal and social happiness; and religion, to be the most sublime principle of right conduct. Men will no longer doubt, whether self-love and social be the same, or be liable to make those erroneous calculations, which at present tempt them to pursue their own happiness at the expence of others. Every situation in society will have its proper offices and occupations, and will at once afford individual happiness, and contribute to the general good. In fine, Liberty, with all its attendant blessings, will be universally enjoyed. Industry will every where crown her sons with plenty; Virtue will reward all her votaries with health and peace; and mankind will become one family, governed by one mind, and enjoy all the felicity of which human nature is capable.

In this manner I consider the world as perpetually improving, and mankind in continued progress towards perfection; and with this persuasion, I regard the condition of human beings as a part of that great plan of Providence, in which Universal Love

From seeming evil still educes good,
And better thence again, and better still
IN INFINITE PROGRESSION!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when the high price of provisions has become the subject of universal complaint throughout England, it may not be uninteresting to transcribe the rates at which certain commodities were sold at Elgin, in North Britain, in the month of March, 1796. The communication was made by a respectable inhabitant, to his son, in London. Your's, Dec. 8, 1796. A CONSTANT READER.

Fine Flour, 2s. 6d. per peck, of 8lbs. weight.
Oatmeal, 1s. 3d. per ditto, of 9 ditto.

The price of both these articles has fallen since, as has also that of our quartern loaf.

Veal, 4d. to 4½d. per lb.

Beef, 3½d. to 4½d. per ditto.

Mutton, 3d. to 4d. per ditto.

Greens in great abundance, and very reasonable.

Very

Very best fresh Butter, 24 ounces to the lb. at 9d. per lb.
 Eggs, 2d. per dozen.
 Potatoes, 6d. to 8d. per peck, of 34 lbs.
 Codfish, from 10d. to 1s. each.
 Haddocks, generally from 6d. to 8d. per doz.
 Whittings, from 2½d. to 4d. per dozen.
 Lobsters, from 2d. to 5d. each.
 Flounders, &c. in proportion.

	Congregations.
Illeham	1
Merch	1
Melborn	2
Over	1
Roxton	2
Soham	2
Sutton	1
Swanley	1
Wellingham	1
Welbraham	1
Wilbeach	3

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIST OF DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS (CONTINUED.)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

	Congregations.
AGMONDESHAM-GREEN	1
Aylebury	2
Beaconsfield	1
Buckingham	1
Chalfont St. Peter's	1
Chesham	3
Cheney	1
Colnbrook	1
Ford	1
Gold-Hill and Money-Hill	1
Great Marlow	1
High Wycombe	2
Newport Pagnell	2
Olney	2
Prince's Restborough	2
Stony Stratford	1
Waddesdon-Hill	1
Wendover	1
Winflow	1
Woodron	1

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Note. Nearly half of the congregations in Buckinghamshire, are of the Baptist denomination; the other congregations are Independents.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

	Congregations.
Barrington	1
Barwill	1
Basingthorpe	1
Cambridge	3
Clatteris	2
Catledge	1
Cottingham	1
Doddington	1
Drumham	1
Duxford	1
Ely	2
Everiden	1
Felborne	1
Foulmire	1
Gamlingay	1
Guyham	1
Haddenham	1

MONTHLY MAG. No. XI.

Note. There are about seven Baptist congregations in this county; all the others are of the Independent denomination.

It will be seen by the number of congregations printed in Italics, that during the last twenty years, the Dissenters have increased considerably in Cambridge-shire.

CHESHIRE.

	Congregations.
Allostock	1
Bollington	1
Brasiley-Green	1
Chesler	2
Congleton	1
Dean Rowe	1
Duckinfield	1
Hale	1
Hatherlow	1
Huddelliff	1
Hyde	1
Kingsley	1
Knutsford	1
Lymm	1
Macclesfield	1
Nantwich	1
Norwich	1
Partington Cross-street	2
Stockport	1
Tingwisset	1
Warford	1
Whillock	1

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Note. In this county there are only three congregations of the Baptists. The other congregations are either of the Independent or Presbyterian denomination.

Since the lists for Bedfordshire and Berks were inserted in the Monthly Magazine, I have received a letter from a dissenting minister, wherein he observes, that two congregations were omitted, one belonging to each county.

If, in future, any gentleman observes any material alteration or addition, necessary to make these county lists accurate, by transmitting

ting such alterations and additions to the Rev. BENJAMIN CRACKNELL, Wareham, Dorsetshire, they shall be inserted in a general Appendix, after the county lists for England are all printed.

Wareham,
Dec. 16, 1796.

B. C.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

An Analysis of a Memoir on the Organization of Monocotyledonous Vegetables, read to the first Class of the National Institute, by Citizen DESFONTAINES.

ALL seeds, beside the germ, consist of one or two lobes, which form, at the commencement of vegetation, the seminal leaf, or leaves, whose office is to nourish the young plant, till its roots are sufficiently large to supply it with food, obtained from the earth in which it is placed: hence results a division of vegetables into such as have one seminal leaf, and are called monocotyledonous; and such as have two seminal leaves, and are thence named dicotyledonous. These two general distinctions, established by Cæsalpinus, have been admitted by several eminent botanists, such as Ray, Boerhaave, Heister, Vanroyen, Jussieu, &c., and been employed to advantage in their several arrangements.

The discoveries of Bernard Jussieu, Hedwig, and Swartz, warrant us in arranging the Filices, Musci, and Algæ, among the monocotyledonous.

In the following observations, on the structure of Monocotyledonous Vegetables, the examples will, for the most part, be drawn from such plants as have a *ligneous* stem, the substances of which they are composed being more apparent than in such plants as have herbaceous stems, with the additional advantage of being capable of being examined in any season of the year.

The stems of dicotyledonous vegetables consist of the following parts: the EPIDERMIS, or *outer bark*, which a good deal resembles a very thin piece of parchment; it is pierced with innumerable minute pores, through which issues the insensible perspiration; and when destroyed, is capable of being reproduced. Under this, is found a second covering, called the CELLULAR MEMBRANE, or *middle bark*, a succulent substance, generally green, formed of small

rounded granulations, abounding with vesicles, and mixed with very fine filaments extending in all directions; it appears to differ from the pith, in scarcely any thing except colour; the *inner bark*, placed between the cellular membrane and the wood, is composed of small plates, separable from each other by maceration, and consisting of an assemblage of *sap-vessels* and *air-tubes*, besides the vessels necessary to their own nourishment. This inner bark is annually renewed. The *wood* consists of the old inner barks, disposed in concentric cylinders, of which the inner part, called the heart, is of a firmer texture, and deeper colour, than the outer. The centre of the stem or trunk is occupied by the PITH, from which proceed a number of divergent ramifications and processes, reaching through the ligneous fibres, as far as the inner bark.

The stems of monocotyledonous vegetables consist of most of the above-mentioned substances; but with such marked differences of structure, as to establish two grand natural divisions of plants. These variations will be pointed out by observations made on the various classes and genera of monocotyledonous plants, viz. the Palmæ, Gramina, Asparagi, Dracontia, the Bulbous-rooted, the Filices, and Musci.

1. PALMS. A palm, at first sight, differs essentially from an ash, a birch, or any tree with *two seminal leaves*; the trunk is a regular column, whose summit is crowned with a tuft of leaves disposed circularly, one above the other: the new leaves, in spring, push out from the top, while the older ones, placed below, wither and, by degrees, detach themselves from the tree, leaving those circular impressions, or rings, which denote the age of the tree, so long as it continues to grow. The interior peculiarities of structure are as remarkable as the external differences: if a *longitudinal* section be made, there will appear an assemblage of ligneous fibres, large, solid, smooth, flexible, slightly compressed, composed of similar smaller fibres, the greater number parallel to the axis of the trunk, and reaching, without interruption, from the top to the bottom; these are crossed and connected together by others placed obliquely, so as to form a very acute angle with the former; and they may, with ease, be separated from each other in young plants, or those old ones that are in a state of decay: if a *transverse* section be made, no concentric layers

layers are to be discovered, nor central pith, nor medullary processes; the ligneous fibres, placed by the side of each other, are envelopped in pith filling up the interstices; as they approach the circumference, they are brought nearer together, grow more compact, and, therefore, are more slender: so that the trunk is stronger, and more dense, at its circumference than its centre, directly contrary, in this respect, to the dicotyledonous plants.

When a palm nut begins to vegetate, it throws out successively, for the four or five first years, a number of leaves, which, by the union of their footstalks, form a bulb just above the root fibres; this bulb increases, by degrees, in size and solidity, and at length rises through the ground, forming the trunk, being, at its first appearance, as dense and thick as it ever will be. The figure, therefore, is that of an exact cylinder, whose diameter is always the same, though its axis is continually increasing.

It happens, however, sometimes, that the trunk does not preserve a regular cylinder throughout: this irregularity takes place on account of the greater or less absorption of nutrition by the roots; thus, if a young plant be moved from a very dry to a moist situation, the nutritive juices being more abundant, the upper part of the trunk will be thicker than the lower, and *vice versa*. Of this variation, a cycas, in the National Garden, furnishes a remarkable example. This plant was transplanted from the Isle of France, in a tub, in the year 1789; when arrived at Paris, it languished for a long time, during which its stem, however, increased in length a few inches; but the whole of this elongation was much less in diameter than the rest of the trunk. By slow degree, the tree recovered; the shoots became more vigorous and larger, but the strangled part continued, and still continues, of its former dimensions. That portion of trunk which was produced in its native country, is 23 inches in circumference, the strangled part 14 inches; the upper part is 19 inches, and the inferiority in size of this, to the lower part of the stem, may be fairly attributed to the deteriorating influence of a foreign climate. The same cause could never produce the same effect in a tree with *two seminal leaves*, because, its increase in bulk being owing to the successive application of concentric cylinders, extending from its base to its sum-

mit, it preserves its original form and proportions, whether the new cylinder of wood be greater or less. It has been mentioned, in the former part of this paper, that the *inner bark* of bicotyledonous trees is renewed every spring, and, therefore, that the number of concentric cylinders is greatest at the foot of the tree, the branches of a year's growth possessing only a single layer of wood. Nothing similar takes place, with respect to the bark of the palm, that being merely an expansion of the fibres at the base of the leaf-stalks, covering the trunk with a coarse imbricated kind of net-work, easily detached, and not capable of being renewed.

2. CANES. Canes bear so near a resemblance, in their structure, to palms, that it is not easy to form distinctive characters between them. A longitudinal section of the common cane will at once show the resemblance, and almost identity of conformation; the central fibres are so loosely disposed, that the naked eye may, with ease, distinguish the intervals, and air or smoke may be, without difficulty, passed through a stem of several feet. The fibres approach each other very sensibly, as they recede from the centre, and neither concentric cylinders, nor medullary processes, can be discovered.

3. GRASSES. The same appearances occur in the structure of all such graminaceous plants as have perennial stems, such as *arundo bambos* (bamboo) *arundo donax*, *panicum arboreum*, *panicum latifolium*, *saccharum officin.* (sugarcane) and many other species of this numerous tribe. The vessels are arranged parallel to each other, without forming concentric cylinders; the pith, or medullary substance, is distributed in the small intervals between the fibres, which, as they approach the circumference, become more slender and compact, without any traces of medullary processes. But if the grasses are connected with the palms and canes, by the great distinctive characters of monocotyledonous plants, they yet differ in several particulars which ought to be mentioned. The stem is hollow, and divided by knots placed at regular distances, which form transverse valves in the interior of the stem, contribute to its strength, and produce leaves and roots. The leaves are always simple, embracing the stalk; and, instead of being folded in two, like the leaves of the palm before expansion, they are rolled inward from

from the edges, and placed one within the other, according to the order of their expansion, those which are to be produced last occupying the centre.

4. After having proved the identity of structure in the three preceding orders of plants, I was curious to know, whether the genera of *SMILAX*, *RUSCUS*, and *ASPARAGUS*, whose stems ramify and apparently resemble those of the dicotyledonous shrubs, had any affinity in their internal arrangement; for this purpose, I procured some old stems of *smilax excelsa*, *smilax aspera*, *ruscus racemosus*, *ruscus androgynus*, *asparagus retrofractus*, *asparagus acutifolius*; and, after examining them with a high magnifier, I can confidently affirm, that they have neither concentric cylinders nor medullary processes, and their fibres are closer as they approach the circumference.

5. In the same division may be ranged the *DRACONTIUM*, *YUCCA*, *AGAVE*, *ALOE*, and *ALETRIS*; all which plants greatly resemble the palm, in the position of their fibres. They have no concentric cylinders, and the pith between the fibres does not send out any lateral processes or diverging rays. The outer covering of the stem is not a proper bark, but merely an aggregation of the dead fibres of former leaf-stalks, with deep circular rings, denoting the number of years of growth.

5. All the *lignous LILIACEOUS* plants, as well as the *ANANAS* and *PANDANUS ODORATISSIMUS*, are similar in structure to the rest of the monocotyledonous plants.

6. The arborescent *FILICES*, like the palms, have their trunks crowned with a tuft of leaves, the trunk itself being composed of coarse fibres, becoming compact in proportion as they recede from the centre; and covered with a solid bark formed of the fibres of former leaf-stalks.

7. The stems of the perennial *LYCOPodium*, and other *MUSCI*, bear a very near affinity to the other plants with one femoral leaf, in the structure of their stems, though they differ considerably in the foliage and organs of fructification.

To these general observations, not a single exception has been found, though a very great number of the living and dried plants, in the rich collection of the National Museum of Natural History, has been examined, with this particular object in view.

We may, therefore, divide vegetables

into two grand natural classes, whose characters are the following:

1. Vegetables, which have no distinct concentric cylinders, whose solidity decreases from the circumference towards the centre, having pith interposed between the fibres, but giving out no medullary processes—*MONOCOTYLEDONOUS*.

2. Vegetables, with distinct concentric cylinders, whose solidity increases from the circumference towards the centre, having pith in a longitudinal canal, with diverging medullary processes—*DICOTYLEDONOUS*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE JURY OF ARTS AT PARIS.

This Jury was established by a Decree of the Convention, and consists of celebrated Artists and scientific Professors. They were appointed to distribute Prizes and Recompences to men who distinguish themselves in the Arts, &c.

Prizes decreed to Works of ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE, and PAINTING.

THE artist *MOITE*, of Paris, was desired to present the model in relievo of his plan of a Triumphant Arch, in memory of the Transactions of October 6th. Three other artists obtained pecuniary prizes for similar models.

Some of the candidates received pecuniary prizes for the best plan of a Column to be erected in the Pantheon, inscribing the names of those Warriors that have died for their country. Of these prizes *PERCIER* and *MEUNIER*, of Paris, and *FONTAINE*, of Pontoise, obtained the most considerable.

The Jury, however, disapproved of the form of a Column, as of all others the worst adapted to Inscription.

LAHURE, of Paris, received the *medium* of pecuniary prizes for his plan of an Amphitheatre, on the site of the ancient Opera. Here also the Jury censured the Programme (the paper which invited competition) as injudicious; saying, it was impossible to construct an edifice capable of containing the immense population of Paris, and worthy to celebrate the National Festival, &c. within such narrow precincts as those of the ancient Opera.

Some pecuniary prizes were adjudged to some of the models exhibited of a Monument in the Place des Victoires, in honour of the citizens who died for their country on the 10th of August.

The Jury adjudged the first prize, that is, pronounced the design worthy of being executed at the national expence, to the

the artists **DURAND** and **THIBAUD**, of Paris, for their plan of a Temple to be erected to Equality, on the area of the Garden of Beaujon. The Jury pronounced this plan to be novel, replete with character, and perfectly corresponding to the ideas of the Programme. They judged the Garden Beaujon, however, to be not extensive enough for the ground-work of so august a structure.

Some inferior prizes were then adjudged to several artists, for the best plans of Rural Edifices, Primary Assemblies, Decadary Temples, Prisons and Houses of Arrest, and Baths and Fountains, &c.

The models of National Theatres did not gain the approbation of the Jury, and no prizes were bestowed.

PERCIER, of Paris, and **FONTAINE**, of Pontoise, obtained the first pecuniary prizes, for their plans of embellishment for Paris.

The project of the Temple of Equality is the only one which will be recommended by the Jury to Government, as worthy of being erected at the public charge. It does not follow, however, that the other plans discovered a mediocrity of genius or invention in the artists; many of them certainly evinced considerable genius, but as the construction of National Edifices must necessarily require much time and immense expence, the Jury was obliged to exercise a rigid severity in its decisions, and to exclude all designs which did not approximate to their own ideas of perfection.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

On the first of Brumaire (Oct. 22) the school of musical instruction was opened at Paris, in the Conservatory of Music, in presence of a deputation of the National Institute, and the Director-general of public instruction, in the name of the Minister of the Interior. The sitting was public; the members of the Conservatory were present, and about four hundred pupils of both sexes, with their relatives, &c. The deportment of the professors, and the sedate yet eager attention of the scholars, must necessarily have made an impression even on such as from the want of organs, instruction, or reflection, attach the least value to the art of music.

After reading the law which authorized the establishment of the Conservatory, **JARRETTE**, commissary of organization, pronounced a discourse, wherein

he laid open the faults in the ancient modes of musical instruction, the immense loss sustained by the art a number of years past, in the want of all instruction, even the most imperfect, and the advantages likely to redound to harmony from the present establishment, and the modes of culture introduced into it. The regulations proposed by the commissary, adopted by the Inspectors of Instruction, and approved by the Executive Directory, were then recited.

The sitting terminated with a concise, but interesting oration, delivered by **GOSSEC**, dean of the inspectors of instruction.

The general effect of this sitting could not fail to excite the most ardent hopes in the breast of every lover of the art; hopes which seem to be on the point of being realized. On the following day, the five inspectors proceeded to examine the pupils, with a view to distribute them into classes. This important duty, discharged with a truly paternal zeal, took up the whole of the eight following days; and on the 6th Brumaire, the learners, who had been previously examined, were arranged into classes. The zeal of the administrators, and of the different professors, keeps pace with that of the inspectors of instruction, and the institution would be already in a state of entire establishment, if temporary embarrassments did not intervene. It is expected, however, that the prompt and vigorous assistance of government will remove these considerable obstacles, &c.

[In our next we shall have the pleasure of presenting to our Readers, the useful Proceedings of all the Sitzings of the **LYCEUM OF ARTS**.]

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for August, a correspondent, under the signature of **Exotericus**, has made some remarks on a little work of mine on Algebra, lately published; and I might, perhaps, have rather left the noticing of them to others, had not an opportunity been thus offered to me, of correcting an error in my observations on Cardan's Rule. **Exotericus** has properly brought the instance of the equation $x^3 + 27x - 28 = 0$, in which I deny the propriety of following the usual mode, by making $a + b = 1$; for as the former

former equation has only one root, which is unity, $3ab$ must be less than q , or 27. To solve equations in this form, x should be made equal to $a-b$, from which will result an equation $a^6 - ra^3 = \frac{q^3}{27}$, an equation which admits of only one root; and from the resolution of this equation, a may be found, and thence b , which is equal to $\frac{q}{3a}$.

Upon equations of this form, I have (Algebra, p. 213) inadvertently said: "When x is of such a magnitude that $3ab$ is not equal to q , it is evident that the rule fails." This is true generally, and is the reason why, in several cases, Cardan's rule fails; but it does not apply to the case in question, $x^3 + qx = r$; in which $3ab$ may be always equal to q . I go on: "Thus let $x^3 + x = 68$, in which case $a-b=4$, with $q=1$, and, consequently, $3ab$ must be greater than one." Now this is not true; for $a-b$ may be equal to 4, and at the same time $3ab=1$; for a may be a whole number, with a decimal, and b a decimal; so that $3ab$ may be not only equal to unity, but to any assignable number less than unity. As a familiar instance, let $a-b=1$, and $a=4,01$, and $b=.01$: $3ab=3 \times 4,01 \times .01=,1203$ = number less than unity.

Exotericus properly asks, what advantages will be gained, by giving up the mode of working by negative numbers? I answer: the scholar is not taught a false principle; he is not taught to take a number away from another less than itself, that is to perform an impossibility. Consequently, when he comes to any thing leading to such an operation, he pauses; renews his work; and admits nothing which is not consistent with plain sense. If it is said, that sir Isaac Newton followed this mode; I answer, Alexander also cut the Gordian knot, and great names are no excuse for unjustifiable actions.

You will permit me, sir, to add my thanks to several nameless correspondents, and my hopes that they will continue to favour me with their communications. As my Algebra may not fall into the way of several of your readers, I have enclosed the resolution* of an equation of the third order, true to six places of decimals, which, with a little more trouble, might be carried on to twice that number. Your's, &c.

Inner Temple,
Dec. 15. 1796.

W. FRIEND.

* Deferred till our next.

QUESTION XVIII (No. VI).—Answered
by Mr. J. F.—r.

This problem may be solved by several easy methods: one, which is perhaps the most proper for our purpose, on account of the extensive use of the theorem from which it is derived, is the following:

Ferguson, in his "Select Lectures," page 362, shows, that if we put A = sine of sun's altitude, L and l = sine and co-sine latitude, D and d = sine and co-sine sun's declination, and H = sine of the sun's hour-angle from VI, then the relation of H to A will have three varieties, viz.

1. When the declination is towards the elevated pole, and the hour nearer noon than VI is, $A=LD+Hld$ and $H=\frac{A-LD}{ld}$.

2. When the declination is towards the elevated pole, and the hour nearer midnight than VI is; then $A=LD-Hld$, and $H=\frac{LD-A}{ld}$.

3. When the declination is towards the depressed pole, $A=Hld-LD$, and $H=\frac{A+LD}{ld}$.

When A comes out negative in any of the above formulæ, it indicates that the sun is below the horizon, and is then the sine of its depression.

From the data, we easily get the hour of the sun's rising above the visible horizon from the mountain; from which, by the foregoing method, we get A , which is, in this case, the sine of his then depression below the rational horizon of the place.

This angle of depression may also be obtained (as indeed all the foregoing expressions are) by the solution of one oblique-angled spherical triangle, two sides whereof are the polar distance of the sun and co-latitude of the place, the contained angle the hour-angle from noon; and the third side to be found is the sun's zenith distance. But the formulæ themselves are so extremely convenient in a great variety of other cases, and so easily applicable even by persons who are not conversant in spherics, that they seemed worth insertion.

A proper application of the column marked "log-rising," in Tab. XVI of the "Requisite Tables," published by the Board of Longitude, will also give the depression required with as much ease as either of the foregoing methods.

Having

Having found the depression of the visible horizon, we have the height of the mountain from one analogy, viz. Co-sine angle depression : radius :: earth's semidiameter : earth's semidiameter + the height of the mountain required.

We may also, to avoid the necessity of using such large numbers as will occur in the preceding analogy, take the following for a near approximation : Reduce an arc of the earth's circumference, whose quantity is equal to that of the angle of depression before found (and which will consequently be the semidiameter of the visible horizon from the mountain) into yards or feet, and we shall have radius : tangent angle depression :: the distance so found : twice the height required, very nearly.

In the case before us, the difference of the times of *sun rising* given, is supposed to be the difference of the times of the *true rising* of his centre above the rational horizon of the place, and the visible horizon from the summit of the mountain, both properly corrected for refraction and parallax.

The same answered by J. H.

Having the latitude and declination given, per spherical trigonometry, as radius is to the co-tangent of the complement of latitude, so is the tangent of declination to a third number, which is the time of sun rising before six o'clock (if latitude and declination are both north). To this add the given difference of sun rising on the top of the hill ; and that will be the included angle of a spherical triangle, the two sides of which are given, viz. the sun's polar distance and the co-latitude, whence the third side, or zenith distance, will be found, and consequently the sun's depression from the true horizon, or the distance from the bottom of the hill on the arc of a great circle, where a tangent drawn from the top of the hill to the sun, will touch the surface of the earth. If that point of contact, the top of the hill, and the centre of the earth, be joined by three lines, a right-angled triangle will be formed, in which are all the angles, and the earth's semidiameter given ; whence, as the co-sine of the angle of the sun's depression (above found) is to the earth's semidia-

meter, so is radius to the hypotenuse ; from which subtract the semidiameter, and that gives the height of the hill required.

This Question was also answered by Mr. John Dawes, and Mr. John Haycock.

QUESTION XIX (No. VI).—Answered by Philalethes.

Of seven numbers in continued geometrical progressions, having given the sum of the two least = 90, and the sum of the two greatest = 281250 ; make x = the first number, and z = the common ratio ; then will $x, xz, xz^2, xz^3, xz^4, xz^5, xz^6$, represent the seven numbers. Therefore, by the question $x + xz = 90$, and $xz^5 + xz^6 = 281250$; dividing the latter of these by the former, gives $z^5 = 281250 \div 90 = 3125$; therefore $z = \sqrt[5]{3125} = 5$. Consequently, $x = 90 \div 1 + z = 15$; and, therefore, the numbers sought are, 15, 75, 375, 1875, 9375, 46875, 234375.

J. F.— r , after his solution of this question, adds this remark, viz. If there be n number in geometrical progression, x being the first term, and r the common ratio, the sum of the two first being = a , and that of the two last = b ; then, generally, it will be $r = n - 2\sqrt[n]{\frac{b}{a}}$, and $x = \frac{a}{r+1}$.

Answers to this Question were also given by Messrs. W. Adam, W. Clavey, John Collins, H. Cox, L.W.D. J. H. John Haycock, Laycey, B.W., X. and Hermes of Barb.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

QUESTION XXIII.—By Mr. B. W.

Which is the greatest, an arithmetical or a geometrical mean, between any two quantities, a and b ?

QUESTION XXIV.—By the same.

If a pendulum, 39 inches long, swing seconds, in what time will it swing, when carried into a latitude where its weight is diminished by the 300th part of an inch, and its length increased by the heat the 10th part of an inch ?

Erratum. p. 721. In the solution to Question XVI, l. 5, for $4\frac{1}{2}$, read $4\frac{1}{4}$.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Notice to some of our Poetical Friends, in our last Number, will particularly apply to the pieces signed E. S. J.

Our obliging correspondent will observe, that notice has been taken of the Musical Work from Cambridge. His future correspondence will be acceptable.

Biographical Notices of remarkable and distinguished Characters are solicited.

NEW

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of October and November.

STEEDMAN'S THRESHING MACHINE.

ON the 31st of October, letters patent were granted to Mr. JOHN STEEDMAN, of Toft-farm, in the parish of Trentham, in the county of Stafford, for his invention of a machine for threshing corn, which promises to save much manual labour, and more effectually separate the grain from the straw.

The machine may be worked either by horses, wind, water, or steam. That construction of it, described by the patentee in the specification, is intended to be worked by horses.

It consists of a *horse wheel* of 120 cogs, worked by two levers in a circumference of 18 feet. Connected with the horse wheel is a *tumbling shaft*, which is worked by 20 cogs, affixed to that end of it which adjoins the horse wheel. At the other extremity of the tumbling shaft, is a *spur wheel* of 72 cogs. Connected with the spur wheel, and turned by it, is a horizontal shaft called the *flail barrel*. At one end of the flail barrel are affixed 20 cogs, which work in the spur wheel, and along and upon the surface of the barrel itself are morticed 10 or 12 *flails*. The flails are made of wood with iron joints, or the striking parts may be wholly of iron.

In order to apply the straw, that it may meet with the strokes of the flail, produced by the turning of the flail barrel, it is placed on a *circular and moving floor*, which is situated about two feet and a half above the level of the ground floor. This floor is put into *circular motion* by a band, which is connected, by means of two pulleys, with the tumbling shaft, and thereby turns the floor one revolution in about 30 seconds. The floor is composed of planks, which, not being closely united, permit the corn to run between them upon the ground floor.

The motion is not so great but that the straw is easily changed, as soon as the grain is separated, without stopping the machine. To prevent the straw from falling off the floor by the action of the flails, a *semi-cylindrical cap* is applied, at a convenient distance, round the flail barrel.

By this machine, which promises to be a great acquisition to the agricultural art, two horses, one boy, and two men, may perform business equal to what is

performed by 12, 14, or 16 men, in the present mode of threshing. The quantity of business performed varies with the species of grain. The machine has hitherto been used to the greatest advantage upon oats. Its price will be about 45l.

PEPPER'S OVENS, OR KILNS.

Letters patent have been granted to Mr. JOHN PEPPER, architect, of Newcastle-under-Line, for his invention of an oven for the burning or firing of china, porcelain, earthen-ware, bricks, tiles, &c. and for the fusion of ores, &c. By this invention, the patentee asserts, that there will be considerable saving of fuel, and a more regular, equable, and proportionate degree of heat applied in every situation of the atmosphere, and in every circumstance required, than can be obtained in ovens or kilns made in the usual way.

The principle of the invention consists in such a compound or circuitous course of the flues or fire bags, as to occasion the course of the flame, or combustible matter, to pass three times through the interior of the oven. This is effected by turning the flue, after it has ascended to the upper part of the oven, down again nearly to the level of the fire, where it enters the central flue, which communicates with the atmosphere. So that the flame, or course of heat, first ascends, then descends, and afterwards ascends again; it consequently passes three times through the oven.

These ovens may be made in any form, round, square, or octagonal; and the number of fire places, in their circumference, may be varied at pleasure. Registers are provided for the admission of air into the flues, and others for regulating the escape of the heat from the central flues. As the course of the flame passes through so long a circuit, the heat is almost wholly exhausted within the oven, and little of it escapes from the central flue, as there does in ovens or kilns constructed with single, straight, and perpendicular flues.

The specification, as filed in the Petty Bag Office, is accompanied by six drawings, which completely illustrate every part of the above description; and also, some other particulars which cannot be perspicuously described without their aid.

JORDAN'S

JORDAN'S SUSPENDED BRIDGES.

The year 1794 having proved very destructive to bridges, many ingenious men have since brought forward plans, with a view to prevent the effects of severe frosts, succeeded by rapid thaws. Letters patent have been granted to Mr. JAMES JORDAN, of Oakhill, near Shepton Mallet, for his invention of a mode of constructing bridges, which unites simplicity, cheapness, durability, and an easy mode of erection, in situations where, to build other bridges might be found difficult, if not impracticable.

The great cause of damage having hitherto arisen from piers which are continually weakened and impaired by the action of the water, and of sheets of ice, floods, &c. the present patentee, to avoid these, in some cases entirely, and in others partially, proposes to derive his support from *above*, and not from *below* as in the usual way. His plan is, to place *two parallel elliptic curves* across the intended site, formed of cast or wrought iron, or wood, and springing from sufficient abutments. He then proposes to attach the bridge to these curves, by means of *wrought iron suspending bars*, at any height from the water that may be required.

The patentee conceives, that many rivers may be spanned at once. In cases, however, wherein, from the great breadth of the river, one span would be hazardous, he proposes, that a continuity of curves, or arches, may be erected upon intermediate piers. On navigable rivers, a draw-bridge may be made in the centre of the suspended one.

The bridge of one span, and that of several spans, have, in the drawing, an appearance beautifully picturesque. The road over them, as suspended by the cast iron curves, forms a sort of chord to the curve line, and they possess this very peculiar utility, that they are perfectly straight and flat, and have no rise or crown, as in bridges of the present construction.

COOPER'S MASHING MACHINE.

On the 9th of September, letters patent were obtained by Mr. THOMAS COOPER, Engineer, Old-street, London,

for his invention of a machine for mashing or mixing of malt, &c. by means of horses, wind, steam, or water, instead of manual labour.

The machine is put in motion, in the mash tun, by an horizontal shaft, which communicates with the horse wheel, or other power.

It consists, 1. of an *upright shaft* fixed in the centre of the mash tun, which is *turned on its axis* by cogs that work in the horizontal shaft above-mentioned.

2. Of *two horizontal shafts* within the tun, which extend from the central or upright shaft towards the periphery of the tun. One of these shafts is situated near to the bottom of the tun, and the other is situated level with the top of the tun. These two horizontal shafts are *turned on their axes* by cog wheels, which are affixed on the central upright shaft, and on that extremity of them which adjoins the central shaft.

3. Over the two horizontal shafts work *endless ropes or chains* in any required numbers, which are regulated in their motion by *arms or crosses* affixed to the shafts.

4. To the endless ropes or chains are affixed, horizontally, any number of *rakes, or combs*, made of iron or wood; which rakes necessarily ascend or descend by the working of the chains over the shafts. By the alternate ascent and descent of these rakes or combs, the intestine operation or mixture is performed.

5. To give to the whole the circuitous motion round the mash tun which is necessary, there is affixed to the extremity of the upper shaft, a cog wheel, which works within a *frame*, that moves and is supported on the edge of the mash tun.

6. In this *frame* is also affixed a *small upright shaft*. On the upper end of this shaft is a *contrate wheel* of various sized cogs, which is turned by the cog wheel (art. 5.) On its lower end is a cog wheel, which works in cogs that extend entirely round the edge of the mash tun. This last motion effects the revolution of the whole machine through all the parts of the malt and liquor.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS

OF

EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL DAMPIERRE,

A FRIEND to equality, though in possession of a large fortune; and a determined republican, though the title of count

had been handed down to him by a long series of ancestors. He prayed for the revolution, while the old government was yet in the plenitude of its power; and hailed

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ed

ed it when it came and swept away the privileges and the distinctions he enjoyed. Two or three years before the convocation of the States General, he was captain in the regiment of Chartres, of which M. de Valence was major. At that time the mouth of the Bastille was always open to receive the persons of rank who opened their's too freely; but, in spite of its terrors, and of the remonstrances of their brother officers, both Dampierre and the Major were loud in the praise of freedom, and liberal of invective against the abuses of government, not only at the regimental mess, but in companies more public still.

The emigration that took place at an early part of the revolution, ensured a rapid promotion to every friend of freedom, and to every man of talent, who stood fast by his colours. Dampierre, accordingly, soon rose to the rank of major-general (*maréchal de camp*) and in that quality commanded the vanguard of Dumourier's army, at the battle of Gemappe. The attack of the village of that name fell to his share; and there it was that the action was the most desperate and destructive. By the boldness of his attack, and by the coolness with which he formed his battalions of national guards, under a most furious and steady fire from the veteran legions of Austria, he acquired the praise of courage, and of military skill—a praise he lays claim to, in his printed *Relation of the Conduct of the Vanguard*, with a frankness, which would be vanity in any one but a Frenchman. "How much I wished you there," says he, apostrophising Sirven, his master of tactics, "to witness the regularity and precision with which I reduced my columns, and formed my line, in the presence of the enemy."

Unseduced by the example of his old comrade, Valence, who joined Dumourier in his attempt to march to Paris, and in his subsequent flight, Dampierre adhered firmly to the principles he professed; did not despair of the republic; and exerted himself in restoring order and confidence to the army, with a zeal and diligence that deserved, and obtained the chief command. He did not enjoy it long. At the battle, or rather at the retreat of Famars, he ventured so near to the enemy, for the purpose of reconnoitring, that he was marked out as a distinguished personage by the English gunners, and was struck with a cannon shot, which carried away his thigh. He survived it but a few hours, and breathed his last sigh in wishes for the safety of the republic.

There was something uncommon in the composition of Dampierre's body and mind. His complexion was saturnine; his disposition sanguine in the extreme: he was corpulent and heavy in his person; in his manner and conversation he was more lively even than Frenchmen generally are, though subject at the same time to mental absences, which, even in a thoughtful Englishman, would have appeared ridiculous and strange.

His principles of liberty he drew from England, and English books; and spoke and wrote our language with tolerable ease.

Dampierre's fate ought to excite no regret in the bosoms of his friends. He died the death of a soldier. Had he lived to see the reign of Robespierre, the first reverse of fortune he might have met with, added to the original sin of noble birth, would, no doubt, have conveyed him, like a felon, to the scaffold.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS.

The representative, BOISSY D'ANGLAS, was of the order of the *ci-devant* noblesse, and voted uniformly with that patriotic minority of the nobles, which acted in union and concert with the *tiers-état*. His reputation began to rise considerably, about the time when the first national assembly was verging to its close, in consequence of his eloquent and spirited observations on CALONNE's work, "On the present and future State of France," and his masterly Reply to a Publication of the celebrated RAYNAL.

Under the government of Robespierre and Danton, BOISSY D'ANGLAS made no very prominent figure, being thrown, as it were, into the back-ground of the *tableau*. Ever since the 9th of Thermidor, however, he has had occasion to act grand and important parts. His political and economical Reports, presented, at intervals to the Convention, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, display unusual vigour and boldness of conception, combined with a superior elegance of manner: his sentiments on the expediency or inexpediency of restoring the Belgic Provinces to the House of Austria, unfold the deepest political views.

He is generally reputed to be the prime mover and author of the existing constitution of 1795, insomuch that the Jacobins, who are bigotedly attached to the constitution of 1793, do not scruple to style that of 1795—the *Patrician Constitution of d'ANGLAS*.

For some time, a report was very current at Paris, that BOISSY, in the Committee

mittee of Legislation, had expressed an opinion favourable to the appointment of a *perpetual President of the Executive Directory*:—This circumstance rendered him for a time unpopular, drew on him the suspicion of being a secret Royalist, and even occasioned his being denounced in a general committee.

In 1794, BOISSY published a work, greatly admired for its beauty and energy, under the modest title of—"Certain Ideas on the Arts." The following passage may serve, in some degree, to throw light on the philosophical system planned and adopted in his mind:—"We should be enlightened with regard to the extent of our duties, our power, our means; let us calculate the quantum of our strength and riches, and then consider the end which we ought to have in view. Let us still keep in mind, that it is not a new people that we are called to organize—that it is not a few tribes dispersed here and there over uncultivated regions, without opulence, industry, luxury, great cities, and great establishments—but that is an old nation, whose regeneration we are ambitious to operate.—It is a mass of active and enlightened individuals, to whom industry has become a want, luxury a natural passion, and knowledge a necessity.—It is a people prompted by their sublime and ardent genius, to maintain the first rank among polished societies; a people living on the most fertile territory in Europe, possessing extensive colonies and commercial establishments in Asia, Africa, and America.—

"It is our duty, therefore, to organize for such a people, not the means of *poverty*, but *plenty*—not to instruct them in the things they ought to *part with*, but to show them *what*, and in *what manner*, they are to ENJOY."

BOISSY D'ANGLAS is in the 36th year of his age.

GENERAL LEFEBVRE

Is represented by his enemies, with the *crime* of having been born in a cottage. God knows that this must have been involuntary, at least, on his part! But, in imitation of Marius, when the Roman nobility boasted of the statues of their ancestors, he too may open his bosom, and exhibit his honest scars, by way of a reply.

Destined for the army, Lefebvre rose to a *balbert*, and would have stopped for ever, at this point in the muster-roll, under the ancient order of things: without either patronage, friends, family, or title; without any thing but talents to back his pretensions, he would have been worn out in

the service, and pined away the latter part of a miserable existence (had death, famine, and fatigue spared him so long) in a jail or an hospital.

In consequence of a revolution, wonderful in all its parts, the *quondam* drill-serjeant has distinguished himself considerably, more especially on the late passage of the Rhine. The *man*, who made himself a general, was opposed by a *prince*, who was born one! His Highness* had learned to dance, and, unfortunately for him, is said to have been actually practising a *pas de deux*, at a ball, the very moment that Lefebvre was beating up his quarters!

The Aulic council of war would have instantly broken an untitled subaltern, and chained him, perhaps, like poor Trenck, in a dungeon, 10 feet by 6; but exalted rank, and high blood, must be dealt differently with: his *serenity*, therefore, has a jocular kind of punishment assigned him; for being known to be attached to the *Pyrrick* measure of the ancients, he has been ordered, if we are to credit the foreign journals, to *dance* all the way to Vienna!

TREILLARD

Was bred to the bar, and practised with some degree of reputation, in the ancient courts. He soon found, however, that the

"VERA LEX, RECTA RATIO, NATURÆ CONGRUENS,"

of Cicero, was not known there. Money, patronage, beautiful women, the protection of Versailles, were all played off before the parliament of Paris, and those of the provinces, against a good cause, when accompanied by poverty. Procrastination, in the first instance, and too frequently injustice in the last, ensued; and these consequences inevitably led to another, in the shape of disaffection, which, when arrived at a certain height, became one of the predisposing causes to produce in that, as it will finally in all countries, a revolution.

Treillard, like many others, suffered himself to be carried away with the stream, and on the last anniversary of the execution of Louis XVI, administered, as president of the legislative body, the oath, for the perpetual exclusion of royalty from France, and its utter abhorrence there.

The following stanza has been loudly censured, both by the emigrants, and the zealots of kingly power:

"Jurons, le glaive en main! jurons à la patrie,
De conserver toujours l'égalité chérie,

* The young prince de W. a general in the Imperial army.

De vivre & d'espérer pour elle, & pour nos
droits,
De venger l'univers opprimé par les rois."
On their try'd swords, a conqu'ring people
swear,
The rights of equal order to revere;
T'enjoy, and hope the blessings freedom brings,
And vindicate mankind, oppress'd by kings.

The same thing was actually said and done in this country, during the last century, when, after the execution of Charles I, his statues were pulled down, and the following inscription placed on the pedestal:

"EXIT TYRANNUS, REGUM ULTIMUS!"

And yet, there was not a prince in all Europe, *who owned his feelings to be hurt by the pointed declamation of our ancestors, against the kingly office; nor did a single sword "leap out of its scabbard" to vindicate regal dignity!*

GREGOIRE,

The constitutional bishop of Blois, is celebrated for his various and profound literature, and the urbanity of his manners: he is, in brief, allowed to be one of the most accomplished men that sit in the circle of French legislators.

The first notices of him are traced to a village, near Nanci, in Lorrain, in which he was the *curé*; and where, in spite of the obscurity of his station, the fame of his learning and probity had already procured him an uncommon respect, and extensive publicity of character.

At the time of the convocation of the *Etats Généraux*, in 1789, GREGOIRE could not remain longer in retirement;—his talents and the public favour obtained for him a place in that august and honourable assembly. Since his *début* on the stage of public life, he has ever displayed the greatest moderation and uniformity of character—ever deported himself as an ornament of his order—ever been considered as an honour to his country. His rare talents, incorruptible integrity, disinterested patriotism, and sound piety, have ever shone in the full blaze of meridian glory.

He also concurred with those virtuous clergymen in the sitting of the *Etats Généraux*, who united themselves with the *Tiers Etat*, in opposition to the design of allotting separate chambers for the two superior orders.

In the first National Assembly he appeared as a champion for the rights of the people, against the excessive authority exercised by the church; and is thought to have contributed more than any other man to the reformation of clerical abuses which afterwards took place:—in the article re-

lating to the abolition of tythes, however, he constantly voted with the minority, as considering the institution to be of divine original.

His philanthropy was distinguished by his fervid and eloquent speeches and motions in favour of the emancipation of the African slaves, and, generally, by the active part which he took in all the struggles of the legislative body on that head.

His talents also appeared to advantage, on another extraordinary occasion. The reform introduced into the civil constitution of the French church, being disrelished by many of the clergy, these *refractories* began to solicit the church of Rome to dispatch a monitory, prohibiting all attempts on their order;—then it was that M. GREGOIRE published his elegant and beautiful *brochure*, entitled, "*A Preservative against Schism.*" Whatever success this work met with among his own countrymen, its reception was not so favourable in some of the states of Italy: at Naples, where an everlasting jarring of interests subsists between the civil and priestly authorities, and at Rome, where the slightest appearance of innovation, in matters pertaining to ecclesiastical discipline, is looked upon as Atheism.

The translation of his work at Rome, gave rise to the publication of another curious and pleasant tract, entitled, "*A Question, Whether a Jansenist be not a Jacobin?*"

In the first sitting of the National Convention, Sept. 21st, 1792, GREGOIRE concurred in the vote (on the motion of COLLOT D'HERBOIS) for the abolition of royalty in France. At a subsequent sitting, Nov. 6th, 1793, when GOBET, constitutional bishop of Paris, attended by his vicar general, renounced his clerical function at the bar of the convention (under the notion of appealing to the worship of reason alone) GREGOIRE, in a declamation full of zeal, asserted his Christianity, and scrupulous adherence to the faith of his forefathers.

The representatives sent on mission to the armies and departments of France, have (it is well known) been generally guilty of great outrages, and have incurred, in consequence, a great degree of popular odium. GREGOIRE, however, in every department which he has visited, has conducted himself in such a manner, as to carry back with him the highest gratulations of his fellow citizens.

The inhabitants of Savoy, and of all the districts conquered from the KING of SARDINIA, were remarkably averse to an union

union with the French republic: the amicable disposition they now show towards France, has been chiefly excited by the great virtues of this popular representative.

The highest eulogy that can be pronounced on his character, is the singular observation, that since the commencement of the revolution, he has claimed the admiration, and won the confidence, of all the different factions that have, by turns, prevailed in the French government. Under the bloody regimen of Robespierre, a system of proscription had been commenced against all men of letters and professed religionists.—Such, however, was the veneration with which M. GREGOIRE was regarded, although eminent in both these characters, that no one was found hardy enough to attack him. A stranger to personalities, and divested of private passions and ambition, his faculties were wholly absorbed by his concern for the public welfare.

As a member of the Committee of Public Instruction, M. GREGOIRE has laboured more abundantly than all his associates, in fostering the growth of the arts and sciences, and in encouraging their professors. He has already addressed, in the name of the Committee, some valuable reports to the National Convention, which, if collected and printed, with due regard to systematical arrangement, would furnish the public with an excellent miscellaneous composition, or *mélange*.

The boldest step taken by M. GREGOIRE, since his commencing a public functionary, was his addressing an *encyclique* (circular letter) last winter to the bishops of France, requiring their aid in the convocation of a national council, for the purpose of restoring the clergy agreeably to the decrees of the Council of Trent, the synod of Borromeo, and the liberties and independence of the Gallican Church. It was taken for granted at that time, that M. GREGOIRE would have incurred a prosecution, on this account, from the existing government!—He was allowed, however, to pass with impunity.

The following *skizzo*, selected from his Report on the Bounties to be conferred by the Nation on Men of Genius, may assist the reader to acquire some insight into the character of this celebrated man: "A great man is the public property. A prejudice vanquished, or a truth discovered, are often of greater national utility, than the conquest of a town. A man of genius is the foremost of his century; outstrips it,

and is, as it were, from thence (*dépayse*) expatriated.—As virtue united with beauty, is liable to peculiar temptations; so a genius, possessing the gifts of fortune, is particularly exposed to the anathemas of the fickle goddesses." And, in another pamphlet, we find, "Books consecrated to the noblesse, treatises of genealogy, works calculated to flatter despotism, or pamper greatness, enshrined in Morocco leather, have always had a place in our most superb libraries; while the immortal works of Milton, Aithusius, and Hubert Languet, have lain neglected in an ignoble corner, under the humble covering of parchment. Works which laid open the crimes of princes and ministers of state, which demonstrated the just rights of the people, were, so to speak, the *Sans Culottes* of our libraries."

And, in a pastoral letter addressed to his clergy, soon after the restoration of religious worship, after deploring the former errors of religious factions, he adds, "You, I trust, have not yet forsaken the faith which you once professed; yet can I wonder, if even some amongst you, through the contagion of example, have been perverted?—Alas! our religion, like our native country, has also its EMIGRANTS!"

The character of GREGOIRE may be best collected, from a view of his writings at large. He is about 50 years of age, in his temper extremely good-natured, and no less lively in conversation.

[*These Anecdotes will be REGULARLY CONTINUED; and the Conductors request the assistance of all persons who, by a recent residence in France, are qualified to communicate original and interesting facts.*]

ORIGINAL LETTER.

To the Editors of the Monthly Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I observe it is a part of your plan to preserve the original correspondence of eminent men, I send you a letter from that venerable champion of liberty, the late archdeacon Blackburne; which I have no doubt you will think highly curious, as it illustrates the origin of those enlarged views, both civil and religious, and that manly strength and freedom of expression, for which his writings are so remarkable. It presents, also, a striking instance of the effect which single circumstances sometimes have to give a direction to the whole of future life.

I am your's, &c.

V. F.
70

To the Rev. Mr. Turner, Wakefield.

DEAR SIR, Richmond, July 13, 1769.

I RECEIVED the account which your acceptable Letter brought me of your safe arrival at home with great pleasure. May God lengthen out your time for the good purposes to which you employ it, with as much earthly comfort as is consistent with that portion of discipline appointed by our heavenly Father to bring forth the peaceable and everlasting fruits of righteousness.

The company of such worthies as Mr. Turner and Dr. Priestley is one of my luxuries, and the last small taste I had of it, will make me long till another opportunity affords me a second course: and I had the less relish for the desert (I mean the rambles) as it was a kind of interruption of that conversation for which I am always sharp set. Friend Lindsey can talk and even dispute on horseback. In that situation I am sure to fall into reveries, and often forget both myself and my company, and for something of that sort, which might look like ill manners, I believe, I ought to make an apology, in our pilgrimage to Master Bunce's Cave.

Mr. Amory. I find, does not recollect me: the Anecdote of Andrew Wilson and the Sermon belongs to another young Clergyman of that Day. Andrew had never an opportunity of seeing any Sermon of mine; I am something doubtful whether in those days I was worth a Sermon. Foxhunting was then my study and employment, which I pursued at a relation's house in the Country, when absent from York, with great solicitude and assiduity. At that relation's House however, I found some old Books formerly the property of my great grandfather (an Oliverian Justice) who at the restoration saved himself, his Family, and Fortune by a Match with a female Royalist of Distinction, whose name you saw in Catterick Church. These books, which, after my said Ancestors demise, were thrown by among the lumber of the House, I conveyed to my lodging Room, and there became acquainted with the manners and Principles of many excellent old Puritans, and then laid the foundation of whatever approaches towards mediocrity in my own. I was struck with their unaffected and disinterested Piety and their zeal for the spiritual good of mankind, and from them I learned that a Christian truly such must ever be in a state of warfare with the world, and particularly the principalities and Powers of it. It was their piety which carried them thro' their trials, and their nonconformity to the Luxury and dissipation of the Age as well as to the forms of the establishment that made them more than conquerors. I was in good hope you had much of it still remaining among you, and freely own I was extremely hurt to find by good Dr. Priestley that a seventh Day was become in some measure a day of dissipation among some classes of dissenters. I cannot I own look upon a strictness in such an article in the light of narrowness, and I must despair of ever understand-

ing my Bible, if the setting apart a seventh-day Sabbath, is not a commandment of a moral tendency, and of as indispensable obligation as any other of that denomination. But of this enough, tho', I hope, not too much to be excused by a Man of Mr. Turner's seriousness and Candor.

I have not the remotest prospect of any thing which deserves the name of Reformation in our very unedifying establishment. But while we believe it to be the cause of Christianity—we must press towards the Mark as we can, and work our way with such talents and Instruments as are supplied by providence. Possibly our posterity may reap the benefit of our movings; or possibly our Candlestick may be removed. A sad alternative, which I care not to think of; and yet whither, I think, our Church-Politicians are manifestly driving.

I have sent Dr. Priestley a fragment for his repository to be used or laid aside at his discretion. I have some minutes of more things which will take some time to form, more, I am afraid, than I shall, of a great while, have to bestow upon them, having upon my hands the equipment of two pretty large Volumes for new Editions, which must be out by Christmas.

I expect the Bishop of Carlisle on Monday next, who is communicative, and may furnish intelligence of future use. Should that be the case, and my leisure permit, Dr. Priestley or you shall have an account.

I request your acceptance of the enclosed Pamphlet, which was rather hurried in the execution, and is in many passages inaccurate. I send a list of the Prælat Enata to Dr. Priestley with a request to communicate them, unless I can dispose my son, before I close this Packet, to make a copy for your use.

Rambling the other day for meditation sake, and a dinner with an honest Farmer, a little higher in the Country than you were, I met with a Mr. Benn one of your Brethren: but as some of the more orthodox were of the party, we could not have much interesting conversation, but I like the Man, and he has promised to eat part of a Pudding with me, when I hope we shall understand each other perfectly.

I write to Mr. Amory and enclose the Ticket in this Packet which request you to deliver.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey, and my younger son and daughter are now in Westmorland, where, I find, by a Letter they sent me yesterday, they are enchanted with the beauties and horrors of Nature. I expect all but my daughter at home to morrow. I have had the worthy Mr. Lindsey's thanks in form for bringing him acquainted with two valuable men. The rest of my Family joins in wishing every blessing to you and yours with

Dr Sir yr much obliged and affectionate Serv^t.

FR. BLACKBURNE.

Please to add Mr. Amory's Christian name, (which, having enclosed his Letter I don't recollect) to the direction of the enclosed.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

AN ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH NATION.

SAY, gen'rous Britons! shall the arts alone
 Claim all your fondness, and be all your own,
 While *genuine Science* in oblivion lies,
 And *none* consults the volumes of the wise?
 Shall *godlike Plato's* sacred page inspire
 No breast with rays of heav'n-descended fire?
 That page, whose venerably-mystic lore
 Form'd *statesmen, poets, kings*, in days of yore.
 Say, while thro' *Matter's labyrinth** you toil,
 Or o'er *wrong readings* waste the midnight oil;
 Shall *true Philosophy* no vo'try gain,
 But in *deep solitude* unknown remain;
 Tho' Rapture warble from her sacred tongue,
 Tho' Harmony herself, her lyre has strung?
 Forbid it heav'n!—To souls of meaner rank,
 The *grow'ling Dutchman*, or the *slipshant Frank*,
 Leave *ferdid* toils: while you of nobler kind,
 Quit *words* for *things*, and *sensibles* for *mind*;
 And thus the nations that around you dwell,
 Alike in *wisdom*, as in *art* excel.

Dec. 3, 1796.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

TO THE POET COWPER,

ON HIS RECOVERY FROM AN INDISPOSITION.

Written some time back.

COWPER, I thank my God, that thou art heal'd.

Thine was the forest malady of all;
 And I am sad to think that it should light
 Upon the worthy head: but thou art heal'd,
 And thou art yet, we trust, the destin'd man,
 Born to re-animate the lyre, whose chords
 Have slumber'd, and have idle lain so long;
 To th' immortal sounding of whose strings
 Did Milton frame the stately-paced verse;
 Among whose wires with lighter finger playing
 Our elder bard, Spencer, a gentler name,
 The lady Muses' dearest darling child,
 Enticed forth the dearest tunes yet heard
 In hall or bower; taking the delicate ear
 Of the brave Sidney, and the Maiden Queen.
 Thou, then, take up the mighty epic strain,
 Cowper, of England's bards the wisest and the
 best!

Dec. 1, 1796.

C. LAMB.

WRITTEN IN SOLITUDE,

BY MR. MOTT, OF CAMBRIDGE.

COME, Melancholy, at the close of day,
 And meet me, in the lone sequester'd vale,
 Where oft I've heard the distant passing-bell
 Forebode the burial of some friend; sad sound!—
 Or lead me, by thy mystic pleasing spell,
 As the moon wanders thro' the shades of night,
 To mould'ring ruins, on some holy ground,
 Where the tall thistle skirts the timeworn tow'r,
 That rocks to rest the night-bird, as the gale
 Blows thro' the tott'ring arches of the pile;
 For there, methinks, some Spirit soft will say—
 "Poor Sorrower, on thy fate is seen to smile

* Alluding to experimental enquiries.

"Fell Madness, as o'er Life's deceitful way
 "Thou'rt led by Hope's dim solitary light."
 Dec. 15, 1796.

TO A WRETCH SHIVERING IN THE STREET.

THY plaintive voice, so eloquent and meek,
 Poor child of Wretchedness! I never hear,
 But silently I turn t' indulge the tear
 Which Pity gives! To me thine accents speak,—
 Haply, of her who knows no friend, the fate;
 Or one, to dark Despondency consign'd,
 Or cast to the cold mercy of mankind,
 On Life's bleak waste!—But thou, tho' desolate,
 Shalt find no shelter! thro' her proud abode,
 Grandeur, in Folly's splendid robes, shall flaunt;
 Riot his song of merriment shall chaunt:
 But thou shalt journey friendless on thy road,
 Nor shall one friendly brother think on thee,
 Save him, who pitieth poverty, like me!

Dec. 19, 1796.

L.

TO MIRA.

IF native dignity and ease,
 With ev'ry varied pow'r to please;
 If all that's good, and all that's fair,
 Can shield the breast from anxious care;
 Then must thy years serenely flow,
 Exempt from ev'ry human woe.—

But such, alas! our destin'd state,
 While here we run the maze of Fate!
 That all the charms of Heav'n born-Truth,
 With Wisdom, Beauty, Health, and Youth,
 Must, undistinguish'd, fade and die,
 Quick as the transient seasons fly:

But conscious merit, such as thine,
 Can calmly smile at Time's decay;
 Tho' storms arise, and suns decline,
 With Virtue ev'ry month is *May*.

Dec. 14, 1796.

W. E.

*Translation of the Lines written by MARGARET
 of VALOIS, inserted in the Monthly Magazine
 for July last.*

WOULD you the Christian path explore
 In which your Saviour Christ hath trod?
 Desires of wealth, and power, give o'er,
 And all that turns your thoughts from God.
 Scorn woman's dangerous snares to prove,
 All worldly gaieties pass by,
 Leave, honour, pleasure, wealth, and love,
 Let those who like it—but not I.

Blest Charity, of power divine,
 Should guide thy hand, and cheer thy heart,
 Be sweet forgiveness ever thine,
 And let thy foes thy bounty part,
 To muse in melancholy's cell,
 Each vain desire to mortify,
 On thoughts of death with joy to dwell,
 Let those who like it—but not I.

Oct. 15, 1796.

M. E. B.

THE

THE NEGRO BOY.

The African Prince who lately arrived in England, being asked, What he had given for his watch? replied, "What I will never give again.—I gave a fine Boy for it."

WHEN avarice enslaves the mind,
And selfish views alone bear sway;
Man turns a savage to his kind,
And blood and rapine mark his way:
Alas! for this poor simple toy,
I sold a blooming Negro Boy.

His father's hope, his mother's pride;
Tho' black, yet comely to their view;
I tore him helpless from their side,
And gave him to a ruffian crew:
To fiends that Afric's coast annoy,
I sold the blooming Negro Boy.

From country, friends, and parents torn,
His tender limbs in chains confin'd,
I saw him o'er the billows borne,
And mark'd his agony of mind:
But still to gain this simple toy,
I gave away the Negro Boy.

In isles that deck the western wave,
I doom'd the hopeless youth to dwell;
A poor forlorn insulted slave,
A beast that Christians buy and sell:
And in their cruel tasks employ,
The much enduring Negro Boy.

His wretched parents long shall mourn;
Shall long explore the distant main,
In hopes to see the youth return;
But all their hopes and sighs are vain:
They never shall the sight enjoy,
Of their lamented Negro Boy.

Beneath a tyrant's harsh command,
He wears away his youthful prime,
Far distant from his native land,
A stranger in a foreign clime:
No pleasing thoughts his mind employ,
A poor dejected Negro Boy.

But he who walks upon the wind,
Whose voice in thunder's heard on high,
Who doth the raging tempest bind,
Or wing the lightning thro' the sky,
In his own time will soon destroy
Th' oppressors of the Negro Boy.

June 22, 1796.

ANTI-DOULOS.

ELEGY,

Occasioned by the present frequent and pernicious custom of monopolizing Farms.

"WHY droops my friend? why scowls his
pensive eye,
As wide it wanders o'er the fertile plain,
Where plenty yields to prosp'rous industry
The dearest blessings of its peaceful reign?

"Lo! from yon' villaæ to the distant brow,
Along whose turfey sides the white flocks stray,
How the brown fallows swell beneath the plough,
And mark the promise of a future day!

"Beside the stream in yonder shelter'd dell,
Where hedge-row elms the verdant meads divide,
Around yon farm, how stacks incumber'd swell
The farmer's profit, and the farmer's pride!

"Why still that frown? amid the fruitful
scene
Which erst the glow of rapture could impart;
Say, has he learn'd the rigid Stoic's mien,
Or Nature lost her pow'r on Damon's heart?"

Thus spoke Hilario; from my aching breast
The conscious sigh with painful effort rose:
"Be thine," I cried, with rising grief oppress'd,
"To learn the story of the poor man's woes.

"But late like thee, by vain illusions caught,
With joy like thine these scenes I wander'd o'er,
Till weeping Truth her mournful lesson taught;
I heard with anguish—and I smile no more.

"'Twas venerable Alcon told the tale,
Alcon we both in early childhood knew;
He own'd a neat small farm in yonder vale,
Which oft' our vagrant footsteps thither drew.

"Cheerful and mild, of tender youth the
friend,
His simple manners our affections won;
How often happy homeward would he send
Laden with presents at the setting sun!

"I met him late, beneath yon dark wood's
side:

Alas, how chang'd! no more the smile of mirth
Illum'd his wrinkled brow; a staff his guide,
His wasted form low bending to the earth.

"I spoke—he deeply sigh'd; on days long past
A gleam of recollection seem'd to dwell;
A mournful hesitating look he cast,
At length recall'd whom once he lov'd so well.

"Sad was the greeting of the wretched man;
With sorrow I beheld his alter'd state;
While thus in faltering accents he began
To trace the progress of his wayward fate.

"All-feeing Heav'n! do not severely blame,
If human weakness at thy will repine:
For weeping thousands feel their lot the same,
And weeping thousands utter plaints like mine.

"O fatal was the time, when o'er the land,
Which erst supported many an humble swain,
Monopoly stretch'd forth its grasping hand,
The lord-like tenant of a wide domain.

"Still does too faithful memory disclose,
As oft' these alter'd fields I wander o'er,
Where the small decent village-farm arose,
The modest neighbour of the humble poor.

"Where from the low-roof'd barn toward the
street,
The well-straw'd yard before the windows
spread,
From cold and pining want a snug retreat,
Where the small household flock securely fed.

"Such was the time—that e'en when winter
reign'd,
The smiling peasant might his pitcher bring
For

For milk at morn and ev'ning duly drain'd,
Nor seek cold bev'rage from the freezing spring.

"For then each peasant was the farmer's
friend;

Unaw'd by distance, round his blazing hearth,
They heard without the wintry storm descend,
Tho' scarcely heard amid their simple mirth.

"Their mirth is past; their freeborn spirit
fled,

Like them deprest their former masters groan,
Condemn'd the downward path of life to tread,
The social chain is broke—the link is gone.

"Proud property now lords it o'er the plain;
Behold the painted chariot roll along,
The wealthy master of a menial train,
Shall he descend amid the vulgar throng?

"Too far remov'd to hear pale sickness moan,
Too proud to ask what means the weeping eye,
The unprotected orphan pines alone,
The wretch that cannot work is left to die.

"Behold his new-fashed mansion! now no
more
The simple cottage of the rural swain,
Whose harden'd hand could guide the plough of
yore,
Or sow with skilful cast the golden grain.

"Behold the well-stock'd yard, tho' far
withdrawn,
Left it offend Refinement's nicer eye,
To yield precedence to the turfey lawn;
Does it not ev'ry luxury supply?

"E'en the sleek horses show their master's
wealth;
Here man alone seems destin'd to repine;
Broken alike in spirit, and in health,
I almost wish *their* state for me and mine.

"How happy once the careless life I led!
Long pass'd—yet still to weeping mem'ry dear,
When sweet content with ev'ry moment fled,
That brought—that wing'd—that clos'd the
rolling year:

"My path was humble, but that path I trod
Without a hope, without a wish, to climb;
Thankful receiv'd each blessing Heav'n bestow'd,
And felt, but mourn'd not at the flight of time.

"Happy my smiling family to view,
Around me labour, and around me play,
When darkness from the dewy fields withdrew,
When grateful twilight brought the close of day.

"Then liv'd our ancient lord; content at
home,
Amid his friends and tenants to reside,
No weeping eye in winter saw him roam
To distant scenes of luxury and pride.

"Ah little know the gay unthinking great
How cold it strikes upon the poor man's heart
To gaze upon the long forsaken seat,
While they and charity at once depart.

"His son succeeding, still we hop'd to prove
The kind indulgence we so long had known,
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To find matur'd by years the former love,
Which oft' his artless infancy had shown:

"But absence had estrang'd his alter'd mind,
He felt no pleasure in his native spot;
To heartless fashion's venal crew resign'd,
Our names remember'd—but all else forgot.

"His farms were rais'd, far distant he with-
drew,

In other seats his gather'd wealth to spend:
Oh! that e'en yet our wretched state he knew,
Tho' scorn'd the title of the poor man's friend.

"Look at these rags! and need I tell the rest!
Their ancient lord, their benefactor gone,
Our swains by petty tyrants were oppress'd
And soon oppression brought their ruin on.

"Our rents exacted by a rigid hand,
Our slender wealth by adverse seasons drain'd,
Monopoly bid high for all our land;
And what for us but pining want remain'd?

"My younger children cannot earn their bread,
Nor aught these aged wither'd hands can save;
In vain for us the plain's with plenty spread,
The country blooms a garden and a grave!

"Perhaps, 'tis true, that he who wealth com-
mands,
By the large efforts of expensive toil,
May clothe with livelier grain the waving lands,
And bear a richer harvest from the soil.

"But think how many from their envied state
Of humble ease and independence thrown,
Shall curse *improvements* pregnant with their fate,
And weep their country's sorrows in their own.

"For not with them the fatal ills shall rest;
Depriv'd of these their friends, the meaner poor,
Untaught, unfed, by hopeless toil deprest,
Shall tread the path of honest fame no more:

"Bound by no tender tie, their native spot
Soon shall they quit, to them each place the same,
In dissipation live, and die forgot,
Nor leave a child who bears its father's name!

"And should the country's population fail,
Far distant be the melancholy day!
How little will the hoards of wealth avail
To prop the baseless pile that sinks away!

"Ye sons of fortune, hither turn your eyes,
Do not reject the suppliant's solemn pray'r,
Till all too late, by sad experience wifed,
Ye curse the evils ye are doom'd to share.

"As your's the pow'r, be your's the will to
save,
Let proud monopoly oppress no more,
Nor let *them* sink neglected to the grave,
Who liv'd your father's humble friends of yore.

"Your smile shall soon its wonted pow'r impart,
Like sunbeams o'er the weeping landscape thrown,
The emanations of a noble heart
Not born, nor beating for itself alone.

"E'en in the humble peasant's low-roof'd cell
Once more shall plenty then her scenes expand,
While ev'ry grateful breast with pride shall swell,
To hail the favours of a drooping land!"

V A R I E T I E S,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL ; including Notices of Works in Hand,
Domestic and Foreign.

MR. AIKIN has prepared for the press, a Journal of a Tour through the greater part of North Wales, and part of Shropshire, with various observations in mineralogy, and other branches of natural history.

Lord MOUNTMORRES has set an excellent example to opulent authors, by presenting the profits of his late history of the Irish Parliament to the LITERARY FUND.

Mr. NITSCH has announced his intention to commence, in January, a course of Twelve Lectures on the natural constitution of the human mind, according to the principles laid down in his "General and Introductory View of Professor Kant's Philosophy."

The Fourth Part, being the last, of Mr. HUTCHINSON's valuable History of the County of Cumberland, will be published in the course of the winter. It has been delayed some time by the great quantity of interesting matter which has lately come to hand, and by the number of additional plates which are in the hands of the engraver. In the compilation of this work from original and valuable sources, without disregarding antiquities and genealogies, particular attention has been paid to the more practical and useful subjects of agriculture, manufactures, botany, and mineralogy, which latter is a very important article in the history of that county. The public are indebted for the work to Mr. JOLLIE, a respectable bookseller at Carlisle, who, during six years, has carried it on at a very heavy expence.

On the summit of the cupola of the Pantheon, at Paris, it is proposed to place a colossal figure of Fame. The model of this statue, which is to be cast in bronze, is already finished by DEJOUX. Its height is 30 English feet. It bears a trumpet in one hand, and in the other, a palm and a crown; stands upright, is clothed with a floating tunic, and a close gown. Two enormous wings cover its back; one of its feet rests on an hemisphere, and the other is in the air. This work has already engaged the artist three years, and it will require as many more, before it will be completed.

With a view to improve the art of design, moulds of the finest antique

models have been distributed by the French government throughout the schools of the departments.

The French Literary Journals express confident hopes, that some of the literati of the University of Oxford will present the world with remarks, illustrations, &c. of the important Herculanæum MSS. now in the library of Christ Church.

The author of the new Pafigraphy, without explaining precisely the nature of his invention, has published, in the Parisian Journals, an idea of it by the following comparison: "It will be with Pafigraphy," says he, "as with Geography, where a certain point of intersection denotes a town, or an island. Let the town, &c. be called either *Constantinople* or *Stamboul*, *Londres* or *London*, *Paris* or *Parigi*, *Ratisbonne* or *Regenbourg*, *La Haye* or *S'graven Hagen*, &c. those who can take at the first glance the longitude and latitude, will immediately name the country, the province, and the place, every one in his own language."

The Grand Duke of TUSCANY has consented to give the impressions of the engraved stones of the gallery of Florence, in exchange for the impressions of those of the cabinet of antiquities in the National Library, at Paris. The Florence collection is perhaps the finest existing.

COULOMB, a Physician in the French Marine, has lately presented to the government, a considerable Herbarium, collected by him at Cayenne. It contains 50 genera, and 200 species, which were not to be found in the Museum of Natural History at Paris. The Directory has presented to the same institution a very rare shell, the *argonauta vitrea* L. G. which the circumnavigator HUON, who went in search of LA PEYROUSE, had earnestly recommended and bequeathed before his death to the republic.

Le GRAND, an architect, has lately proposed to the French government, to restore the celebrated *Therma Juliae* at Paris.

The National Institute, in the filling up of vacancies in its number of members, has adopted a simple and convenient mode of nomination, which de-

serves

serves to be known, and imitated in all elections of the same kind. Each member writes on his list the three names presented by the class which has vacancies to supply; he adds to the name that he prefers, the number 3, to that which obtains his second degree of preference, he adds the number 2; and the number 1, to the last. They then cast up the numbers affixed to each name, and the highest figures obtain the election. For example, the candidates in a late vacancy in the class of mechanics were CARNOT, BREGUET and JANVIER; every voter placed opposite to one of these names, the numbers 3, 2, or 1; CARNOT in consequence obtained 250 units, BREGUET 182, and JANVIER 114.

A volume of poems, by the Rev. F. WRANGHAM, is preparing for publication.

Another posthumous work, by the celebrated and unfortunate CONDORCET, on the Elements of Arithmetic, has been published at Paris, and is adopted as an elementary treatise in the public schools.

By a late regulation, the national institute are ordered to take charge of inventions and projects connected with arts and trades, in order that industrious and indigent persons may be fully enabled to avail themselves of the rewards and honours which the French government make it a primary object to hold out to them.

A valuable periodical work has lately made its appearance at Geneva, under the conduct of M. A. PICTET, Professor of Philosophy there, and Fellow of the Royal Society of London. It is entitled "*La Bibliothèque Britannique*," and is composed solely of tracts from modern English publications, and the translations of our literary and other societies.

The national commissioners in Italy, have lately sent to the national library at Paris, five manuscripts selected from the celebrated *Ambrosian Library*. They are, 1. Virgil, in which are notes in the handwriting of Petrarch. 2. Two manuscripts of Gallileo upon tides and fortifications. 3. The work of Leonardo de Vinci, upon mathematics and mechanics, in his own hand. 4. A MS. on the antiquities of Josephus, by Ruffin. 5. Another on the history of the popes.

The rich and extensive libraries of LAVALLIERE, DE PAULINY, and the count D'ARTOIS, have been pre-

sented to the National Institute by the directory. The librarian is SAUGRAIN; it will be open to the public every fifth day.

The Statue of Voltaire, which stood under the vestibule of the *ci-devant* French Theatre, has been removed into the Hall of the public sittings of the National Institute. The bard of Ferney is represented as sitting in a great chair in a posture of meditation; the sculptor was Houdon.

THE COLLEGE OF FRANCE, heretofore called the *Collège Royal*, held a public sitting on the 11th of November. Memoirs on various subjects, chiefly literary and speculative, were read by PERREAU, PORTAL, Cournand, GAIL, CAUSSIN, and LALANDE.

The Practice of Irrigation is becoming very popular in France. An extensive canal for the express purpose of irrigating lands, is about to be made in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, from which much benefit is expected to result.

On the 22d of October, the School of the Military Hospital, at Paris, was opened by the Inspectors General of health for the armies. COSTE pronounced a discourse, which principally related to the medical treatment of the military. The professors, &c. are GILBERT, CHAYRON, DESGENETTE, &c. &c.

The butcheries of Paris have been removed out of that city and suburbs: an example deserving of imitation in London, and every great metropolis.

A resident of Hamburgh has announced the discovery of a new process for taking copies of any species of MSS. with little expence, and in any place, instantaneously. His invention is attested by a certificate of twelve merchants, and the foreign consuls in that city.

Mr. RICHMOND, of Trinity College, Cambridge, is preparing for the press a work of a very extensive nature on the theory of sound, harmonics, and the principles of music in general.

Mils BLETSOE, of Cambridge, is preparing a small work for the press, to be entitled, *Botanical Recreations*, to which will be subjoined *Fables of British Plants*, on the plan of Dr. Thornton's.

The expected work of Sir FREDERIC EDEN, entitled, "*Political and Economical Researches*," will make its appearance, in two volumes quarto, early in the month of January.

The Account of the Embassy of Lord MACARTNEY to China, published under the

the direction of Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, will be ready for publication in March next. It will consist of two volumes of letter press, in quarto, containing 28 plates, and of a folio volume of 44 plates.

A respectable Museum, called the *Tammany Museum*, has been lately established, at New York, by Mr. GARDNER BAKER, an industrious and ingenious naturalist. The collection is solely intended to illustrate the Natural History of America. The contributions of insects, petrefactions, &c. are already very considerable.

The musical performances at the Theatre of Arts, in Paris, have not been neglected, but are continued with all the splendor and reputation which they have hitherto maintained throughout Europe. On the 25th Vendemiare, a grand concert was performed, assisted by Henry Rousseau, Adrien Guichard, Guiret Mozart, Chol and Punto.

Paris is still disgraced by the sanguinary spectacles of bull-baiting. Under the mayoralty of the great BAILLY, this horrid practice, only gratifying to butchers, was suppressed.

A French architect, of the name of POYET, has obtained permission to erect, in the Elysian Fields, a place for pleasurable resort, similar to our Ranelagh or Vauxhall.

The French engraver, DUMARET, has been chosen, by the jury of arts, to execute the medallions of Rousseau and Poussin, as national monuments.

Notwithstanding the difficulties into which the Elector of Treves has been reduced by the present war, he can still afford to patronize useful undertakings; and by his direction, the territory of Augsburg, lying between 47° 16' and 48° 40' is to be accurately surveyed and mapped.

MANUSCRIPTS,

By the dissolution of the Monasteries in France, the National Library has been enriched with the following curious MSS.

L'Art de Vérifier les Dates avant J. C. by D. Clement. The learned author who inspected, himself, the third edition of the *Art de Vérifier les Dates* après J. C. mentions this manuscript in the preface to the third part of his work.

Extraits des Historiens Arabes sur les Croisades. The learned benedictine, D. Bertherand, who died last year, employed his whole life on this Collection; and, as a recompense for his labour, the National Convention, besides the allowance of the monks, bestowed on him an annual pension of 2000 livres. The transla-

tion in French is to be printed with the Arabic text; and, as an appendix, the author has added all that he could collect on the dynasty of the Fatimites and Ajubites.

Epistolæ Romanorum Pontificum, & quæ ad eos scripta sunt à S. Clemente I, usque ad Innocentium III; vol. ii. The first part of this Collection was published, in the year 1722, by D. Constant, who left this second part in manuscript, ready for the press.

Histoire de la Congrégation de St. Maur, par Dom Martine, & continuée par Dom Follet, 3 vol. For some particular reasons, the Superiors of the order of St. Benedict would never permit this work, though completed many years ago, to be printed. This manuscript was rescued from the flames which consumed the library of St. Germain des Prés.

Acta Sanctorum ordinis S. Benedicti, tome x. The first nine volumes of this work, of so much importance to the Gallican Church, was printed, in folio, between the years 1668 and 1701. The manuscript for the tenth volume, of no less importance than the others, is completely ready for the press.

Gallia Christiana in provincias distributa. Of this work thirteen parts are already printed. The present manuscript contains three parts, and treats of the provinces of Besançon, Vienne, Utrecht, and Tour, and completes the work. The first edition appeared in 1656, published by D. Scevole, and is very incorrect. The last was begun by the learned general of the Benedictines; and, since his death, many additions have been made to it by various learned men of that order.

Rerum Gallicanum & Francicarum scriptores, &c. Thirteen parts of this useful work have been already printed; the last, by Dom Clement, in 1763. Materials for the completion of the work are to be found in plenty amongst the remains of the Benedictines; but an industrious compiler and editor will not easily be found in France, under the present system.

Conciliorum Galliarum, tam editorum quam ineditorum, collectio tempore, ordine digesta. ab Anno Christi 177, ad annum 1568. The first part of this work was published, in folio, by Labat, in 1789. The printing of the second part was begun, but interrupted by the Revolution; all the materials for the completion of it are now ready.

S. Gregorii, vulgo Nazianzeni, opera omnia. The publication of this work was announced by Louvart, in the year 1708; but his death put a stop to it for a time. Maran then undertook it, but he died before it could be completed. Clement laboured upon it for fourteen years, and collated above forty manuscripts; but it is to be lamented, that he had not the opportunity of consulting one of distinguished excellence in the state library at Basil.

S. Theodori Shiditæ opera omnia. This work was ready for the press in the year 1744, as appears from the letter of Toussaint and Telfin, to Cardinal Quirini, who employed themselves above twenty years upon it.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Overture and New Songs in the entertainment of Olympus in an Uproar, by *W. Reeve*. Longman and Broderip.

This Overture and the Songs are printed separate; the former at two shillings, and the latter at one shilling each. The Overture, though its style is somewhat bombastic, possesses a respectable degree of merit. The Rondo is pleasing in its subject, and conducted with some address; and the Coda with which the piece concludes, is bold and animating. "By my rod, she's very nice," sung by Mr. Munden and Mr. Townsend, is an agreeable duet, though rather inartificial in its construction. "Of all the words in lexicon," sung by Mr. Townsend, is an air perfectly familiar in its cast, and therefore adapted to the words, which are light and humorous. "Shepherd, ne'er loiter on these lonely hills," sung by Mrs. Mountain, is beautifully set. Its style is pastoral; and a sweet simplicity characterizes every bar of the music.

The favourite Duet of Buz and Mum, with an Accompaniment for a Piano Forte or Harp, by *J. Moorehead*, 1s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

With the easy and natural style of this Duet we are greatly pleased.

Duffek's Instructions on the Art of playing the Piano Forte, or Harpsichord, with general and exemplified rules for fingering; to which are added six progressive Sonatas, Op. 32, expressly composed for this work, by *Ignace Pleyel*. 10s. 6d. Corri, Duffek, & Co.

Books of Instruction, in the musical science, are become so numerous, and are, in general, so inadequate to the attainment of their professed object, the proficiency of the student, that, before the appearance of the present work, we almost despaired of seeing any successful production in this way. But the perusal of Mr. Duffek's publication has convinced us, that, although the living tutor has always been, and always will be, necessary, yet his labours may be much abridged, and his success greatly facilitated, by the dead letter of such an instructor as this author. The whole subject-matter of the book is excellent, and judiciously arranged. The scale, the time, the cliffs, the ornaments of grace and expression, the fingering through the different keys, major and minor, the harpeggios in their several kinds, and the performance of chromatic passages, are

all amply treated, and afford the pupil a familiar introduction to the practical theory. The great merit of the work is, that the most important particulars are explained with the nicest precision, and, above all, the fingering is attended to with an assiduity, and executed with a mastery, which renders it decidedly superior to any thing of the kind we have yet seen. The six little lessons, or exercises, are progressive, and perfectly adapted to the province of the learner; and, beside as many excellent practical pieces by Pleyel, we find an useful Dictionary of the terms introduced by composers, both ancient and modern.

A Study for the Flute, consisting of Twenty-Airs and Eighteen Duets, by *F. Devienne*. 4s. Linley.

This is a very useful publication for young practitioners on the flute. The twenty airs, announced in the title-page, are French, and selected from favourite ballads, such as "Ah! vous dirai-je, Maman?" "Musette de Nina," "Charmante Gabrielle," "Life chantoir," &c.; and are so arranged, as to be progressive in point of execution. The eighteen duets, with the different keys prefixed to each, are, for the most part, very pleasing; and, practised with attention, must be productive of improvement. The several major keys are given in the harmonical order of fifths, and each one is succeeded by its relative minor, so as to preserve and point out that natural connection which subsists between certain majors and minors, and which cannot be too soon nor too much attended to by all beginners in music, either vocal or instrumental.

Three Duets, with Scotch Airs for Two Flutes, by *Ignace Pleyel*. 5s. Corri, Duffek, & Co.

We find much of Mr. Pleyel's usual sweetness of melody in these Duets; and they form excellent exercises for flute practitioners. The plan upon which they are constructed is, that each duet consists of two movements; the first of which is a florid, animating, and original composition, by the above composer, and the second a favourite Scotch air, with such adscititious graces as the simplicity of its character will admit.

Six Duets Concertanti for Two Violins, by *Fiorillo*. 7s. 6d. Corri, Duffek, & Co.

After a minute examination of these Duets, particularly in respect to the harmonic

harmonic conjunction of the parts, we find ourselves enabled to give them praise. The bravura movements are very free and spirited, and the Adagios elegantly tender. They possess a degree of science which evidently marks them as the production of a finished master on the instrument for which they are composed.

A Collection of Glee and Rounds, for three, four, and five Voices, composed by the Members of the Harmonic Society of Cambridge, and published by William Dixon. 10s. 6d.

Preston and Son.

This work, which consists of eleven glees, two rounds, a trio, a canon cancrizans, for two voices, a madrigal for four voices, and a requiem for three voices, forms, in the aggregate, an excellent collection of choral music, and does much honour as well to the talents, as to the musical science of the CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY. The glee, "*Welcome, dear Stella,*" by Mr. WHEELER, is beautifully simple in its melody, and the pathos of "*O gentle Muses,*" by Mr. HAGUE, is most pathetically conveyed, though we cannot approve of the transition from the flat third to the natural third at the words "*break your bows,*" which, as it is here managed, is out of nature, and produces an awkward fall in the bass. The canon cancrizans, by Mr. RICHMOND (which many of our readers will require to be informed, is a species of composition which may be sung either forwards or backwards) is ingeniously constructed; and "*Bacchus, to thee alone,*" by Mr. DIXON, is set with spirit, but we must observe, that some of the parts (especially the bass) are not always judiciously adjusted. The glees "*Ev'ry hour,*" and "*O shepherds, come pity,*" both by the same composer, and "*O roses,*" by Mr. HAGUE, and "*Boy, who the rosy bowl,*" by Mr. WHEELER, are charming compositions in their several styles, and greatly add to the value of this deserving publication.

Three Duets, Concertanti, for Two Flutes, by F. Rault. 5s. Corri, Duffek, & Co.

These Duets are composed in an exceedingly pleasing style. The passages are ingenious and well connected; most of them very original, and some brilliant. They are not calculated for the practice of beginners, but require a performer already considerably advanced, at least, if not a proficient. To such a performer, provided he possess any degree of natural

taste, the present publication will prove an elegant recreation.

Three Sonatas for the Piano Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin or Flute, and Violoncello, by Vincenzus Pichl, Professor of Music in Milan. 7s. 6d. Linley.

We have perused these Sonatas with great satisfaction. The passages, generally speaking, are bold and masterly, and interspersed with elegancies which, whilst they produce a happier relief, express the polished taste of the composer. The first piece consists of four movements; and opens with a Largo Maestoso in common time, possessing a considerable degree of dignity, and which introduces an Allegro Moderato, at once spirited and scientific. The third movement, in $\frac{2}{4}$ (Larghetto) is in the cantabile style, enlivened by a moving bass, flows with great smoothness, and is succeeded by a Rondo, which, though not striking in its subject, is conducted with much skill, and forms a respectable close to the Sonata. The second piece comprises three movements; the first of which, in common time, Allegro Moderato, is sprightly and vigorous, and introduces a Romance (Larghetto) which is particularly sweet in its melody, and elegant in its movements; while the third movement, an Allemanda (Allegretto) contains many brilliant ideas, and is engaging throughout. The third piece is in three movements, and both opens and proceeds with much fire of conception; but we must beg to point out the theoretical impropriety of rising after a *seventh*, as occurs in passing from the seventh bar to the eighth. The second movement is an elegant Larghetto in $\frac{3}{4}$, and leads to a Rondo in $\frac{2}{4}$ (Allegro) which is animating in its subject, and forms a pleasing conclusion to the work.

A Selection of the most admired Country Dances, Reels, Strathspeys, &c. with their proper figures, arranged for the Harp, Piano Forte, and Violin, by T. Harbour. 3s.

Also, a Second Selection, by the same Author, dedicated to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Croydon Assembly, by W. W. Jones. 3s. Longman and Broderip.

These Selections do credit to the fancy of the compiler. The pieces are so chosen, as to excite, by their cheerful attraction, all that pleasurable hilarity for which public assemblies are frequented. There are very few of them that are not engaging; and, by their basses, well calculated to please, on the piano forte.

A CORRECT LIST OF
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[It is believed that the following List may be referred to with confidence; but that it may always be perfectly correct and complete, authors and publishers are requested to transmit notices of all new works as soon as published.]

CLASSICS.

C. Cornelii Taciti Opera, recognovit, emendavit, supplementis explevit, Notis, Dissertationibus, Tabulis Geographicis illustravit Gabriel Brotier; typis Jacobi Mundell. 4 vol. 4to, 5l. 10s. boards; royal 8vo, 3l. 3s. boards. Robinsons.

Xenophontis de Cyri institutione libri octo, Greek et Latin, a T. Hutchinson, A.M. 8vo, 7s. 6d. Gingers.

A Dissertation on Virgil's Æneid, lib. i. ver. 37; containing reasons for questioning its authenticity. 6d. Goadby, Sherborne.—Seelly.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Cassin's New Annual Compendium of the Stocks for 1796 (engraved on a copper-plate, 15 inches by 11) 10s. 6d. Framed and glazed at various prices. Richardson and Goodluck.

DIVINITY.

An Essay on the Folly of Scepticism, the absurdity of dogmatizing on religious subjects, and the proper medium to be observed between these two extremes, by W. L. Brown, D.D. 3s. Crosby.

A Peep into the Synagogue; or a Letter to the Jews; exhibiting, in a concise plain manner, the Jewish mode of worship. 1s. Symonds.

The Principles and Duties of Christianity enforced, in a Sermon to two Friendly Societies at Sunbury, by James Corwe, M.A. 1s. Robson.

Seventeen Discourses on several Texts of Scripture, addressed to Christian Assemblies near Cambridge; to which are added, Six Morning Exercises, by Robert Robinson, 8vo, 7s. boards. Vernor and Hood.

The Proper Means of doing Good, a Sermon, by W. B. Cadogan, A.M. 9s. V. Griffiths.

A Charge on an Ordination at Croydon, by the Rev. C. Winter, and a Sermon, by the Rev. J. Bowden. 1s. Butt.

Lectures on the Festivals celebrated by the Church of England, with practical observations, by Samuel Glaspe, D.D. F.R.S. 8vo. Rivington.

A Critical and Practical Elucidation of the Morning and Evening Prayers of the Church of England, by John Shephard, M.A. 8vo, 7s. Faulder.

A Plurality of Persons in the Godhead proved, a Sermon, by J. Eveleigh, D.D. Rivington.

Pious Memorials, exemplifying the power of Religion upon the mind; in the lives, sufferings, and deaths of many eminent Christians, ancient and modern. 3s. bds. Vernor and Hood.

A revised and improved edition, in 4to, of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, in which the difficult passages, &c. are fully considered and explained; illustrated by plates drawn, for the most part, from antiquities and museums, and

accompanied by selections from history, voyages, travels, &c. into the East: calculated to elucidate the Jewish manners and peculiarities, as described in the Scriptures. Of this work are two copies, one delivered in numbers, price 1s. each; the other delivered in parts, each containing three numbers, on fine paper, &c. price 5s. C. Taylor, Hatton Garden.

EDUCATION.

An Universal French Grammar, on an improved plan, by N. Hamel. 4s. Lowndes.

Petit Parnasse François; ou recueil de morceaux choisis de Poésie François, par M. des Carrières. 5s. boards. Law.

Lessons, Astronomical and Philosophical, for the amusement and instruction of British youth; being an attempt to explain and account for the most usual appearances in Nature, in a familiar manner, from established principles: the whole interspersed with moral reflections, by Olinthus Gregory. 3s. boards. Robinsons.

Arleville's Elements of the French Pronunciation, upon a plan never before attempted, and adapted to the understanding of children; the whole agreeable to the rules given by Chambaud, Restaut, and other learned grammarians, and to the decisions of the French Academy, 12mo, 2s. 6d. Crosby.

The Pupil's Friend, or Repetition Book; being an easy introduction to English grammar, writing, and arithmetic. 6d. Longman.

Elementa Anglicana; or, the Principles of English Grammar displayed and exemplified, in a method quite original, in 2 volumes, by Peter Walkelen Fogg. 4s. Knott.

Dissertations Grammatical and Philological. 1s. 6d. stitched; by Mr. Fogg. Knott.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, &c.

Biographical Curiosities, or Various Pictures of Human Nature; containing original and authentic memoirs of Daniel Dancer, esq. an extraordinary miser, who lived in Harrow Weald Common. 3s. 6d. Ridgway.

History of the Life and Conspiracy of Maximilian Robespierre, from the French of M. Montjoye. 4s. boards. Egerton.

Selections from the French Anas; containing remarks of eminent scholars on men and books, together with anecdotes and apophthegms of illustrious persons, 2 vol. 12mo. 7s. Robinsons.

The History of the Parliament of Ireland, from 1634 to 1666, with a preliminary discourse on the ancient parliament of that kingdom, by the Right Hon. Viscount Mountmorris, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. boards. Debrett.

N.B. The PROFITS arising from the sale of this Work, his Lordship proposes to present to the LITERARY FUND.

An Account of the Conduct of Madame de Genlis since the Revolution; a Letter to M. de Chartres; and the Shepherds of the Pyrenées, a fragment, translated from the French. 2s. Vernor and Hood.

LAW.

A Continuation of Williams's Justice, containing the Statutes, &c. to Trinity Term 1796. 3s. Robinsons.

The

The Law of Evidence, by Lord Chief Baron Gilbert, considerably enlarged by Capell Lofft; the 3d and 4th volumes being the conclusion; with a Synoptical Index, &c. 18s. bds. Longman.

DRAMA.

Abroad and at Home, a comic opera, in three acts, by George Holman, esq. 2s. Cawthorne.

MISCELLANIES.

The Cambrian Register for the year 1795, containing the Origin of the Britons, the first Settlement of Britain, curious Welsh Music, ancient Customs, Biography, &c. &c. &c. with plates, 8vo, 8s. boards. E. and T. Williams.

A Catalogue of Books, by Mr. Todd, of York. 2s. Johnson.

Passages selected by distinguished personages, on the great literary trial of Vortigern and Rowena, a comic-tragedy, vol. ii. 2s. 6d. Ridg.

The Cambridge University Calendar for the year 1795; containing lists of the present members, and livings of each college, &c. &c. Flower, Cambridge.—London, Rivington.

Suggestions for the improvement of Hospitals and other charitable institutions, by W. Blizard, F.R.S. and F.A.S. 8vo, 3s. 6d. Dilly.

An authentic Account of the Shakspearian MSS. &c. by W. H. Ireland. 1s. Debrett.

MEDICINES, SURGERY, &c.

A Practical Treatise on Fever; contrasting a Tonic Treatment with the Antiphlogistic; in which the superiority of the former is ascertained, with cases; by Thomas Parker, surgeon at Woburn. 2s. Johnson.

A Compendium of Practical and Experimental Farriery, originally suggested by reason, and confirmed by practice, by William Taplin. 5s. boards. Robinsons.

A Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses, and on the MORAL DUTIES OF MAN TOWARDS THE BRUTE CREATION, by John Lawrence. 7s. boards. Longman.

Medicina Nautica, an essay on the Diseases of Seamen; comprehending the History of Health, in his Majesty's fleet, under Lord Howe, by Thomas Trotter, M.D. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TACTICS.

Observations on Military and Political Affairs, written by General George Monk. 5s. bds. Egerton.

Letter the Fourth, on the subject of the Armed Yeomanry, by Major F. P. Elhott, of the Staffordshire Cavalry. 6d. Longman.

The Art of Sail-making, as practised in the Royal Navy, and according to the most approved method in the merchant-service, with numerous figures, and full and accurate tables, 1 vol. 8vo, 9s. boards. Steel.

Seamanship, both in Theory and Practice; illustrated with engravings, 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards. Steel.

The Art of Rigging, containing ample directions for performing the most minute operations in the progressive method of rigging all ships and vessels, with full and correct tables, 1 vol. 8vo, 10s. 6d. boards. Steel.

POLITICS.

The Tribune, a periodical Publication, consisting chiefly of the Political Lectures of J. Thelwall, from the commencement of the second Course, in February, 1795, to the Introduction of Mr. Pitt's Convent on Act. Taken in short hand by W. Ramsey, and revised by the Lecturer; the 50 Nos. in 3 volumes, bds. 1l. 4s. 6d. fine Paper; 14s. 6d. common Paper. Symonds.

Histoire de l'Administration des Finances de la République Française, pendant l'année 1796, par Sir Francis d'Ivernois, 5s. Elmley.

Thoughts on the present Negotiation, 1s. Jordan.

The Iniquity of Banking, or Bank Notes proved to be a public robbery, and the real cause of the present exorbitant price of provisions. Jordan.

A Letter to W. Bosville, esq. on Mr. Tierney's Petition. 6d. Johnson.

A short Defence of Present Men, and Present Measures; including thoughts on war, expences, taxes, France, negotiation, emigration, Spain, invasion, by P. Kennedy. 1s. 6d. White.

Junius's Letters, elegantly printed, by Bensley, and illustrated with 15 heads, engraved by Ridley and Richter, 2 vol. 8vo. Vemor & Hood.

An Exposition of the Principles of the English Jacobins, by R. Dunmore, jun. 1s. March and Jordan.

Solid Reason and Sound Argument for a Reform in Parliament and the Abolition of Bribery &c. &c. 10 weekly numbers, 6d. each. Eaton.

Reflections on the Present State of the Resources of the Country. 1s. Stockdale.

Ambo: the King and the Country, with a comparative view of Great Britain and France. 1s. Clarke.

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Washington's Letter, 1s. Debrett.

Thoughts on a Peace with France, with some observations on Mr. Burke's Two Letters. 1s. 6d. Debrett.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

Analysis of Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy, by C. V. le Grice, 2s. Cambridge, Flower.—London, Robinsons.

Beauties of Religion, Morality, and Useful Knowledge. 6d. Hamilton and Co.

NATURAL HISTORY, BOTANY, &c.

Stapelieæ Novæ; or a Collection of several new species of that genus, discovered in the interior of Africa, by Francis Mussen, folio, 1l. 1s. Nicol.

An Account of Indian Serpents, collected on the Coast of Coromandel; containing descriptions

tions and drawings of each species, together with experiments and remarks on their several poisons, by *Patrick Russell*, M.D. F.R.S. Presented to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and published by their order, under the superintendence of the author, imperial folio, 3l. 13s. 6d. Nicol.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the Plants of the Coast of Coromandel, elected from drawings and descriptions presented to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company, by *W. Roxburgh*, M.D. published by their order, under the direction of *Sir Joseph Banks*, F.R.S. folio, 1l. 1s.; or coloured, 3l. 10s. each number. Nicol.

No. 3 of a Complete Collection of Roses, drawn and engraved from nature, by *Mary Lawrence*, each number containing three kinds of roses, coloured to imitate drawings, 10s. 6d. each number, to be delivered every two months. 83, Queen Ann Street.

Essays relating to Agriculture and Rural Affairs, by *James Anderson*, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. vol. iii. boards, 8s. Robinsons.

A Description and Natural History of English Song-birds, with proper directions for taking, rearing, and breeding them, by *J. Stead*, 2s. 6d. coloured; 1s. 6d. plain. Longman.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

An Account of some remarkable Discoveries in the production of artificial Cold, by *Richard Walker*. 3s. 6d. Rivingtons.

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Abstract; a character from life, 3 vol. 6s. Lane.

Mysteries elucidated, 3 vol. 9s. Lane.

Hermit of Caucasus, by *Joseph Moser*, 2 vol. 6s. Lane.

The Italian; or the Confessional of the Black Penitents, a romance, by *Mrs. Ratcliffe*, 3 vol. 15s. Cadell and Davies.

The History of Peregrinus Proteus, the philosopher, in 2 vol. 7s. boards. from the German of *Wieland*. Johnson.

Silent Fairy Tales, 2 vol. 7s. boards, also from *Wieland*. Johnson.

The Waes o' War; or the Upshot o' the History o' Will and Jean. 1s. With additional Poems and Engravings. 3s. — Kearsey.

Elizabeth, 3 vol. 12mo, 9s. Lane.

The Farmer of Inglewood Forest, by *Elizabeth Helme*, 4 vol. 14s. Lane.

POETRY.

Poems on the Death of Priscilla Farmer, by her grandson, *Charles Lloyd*, folio, elegantly printed. 3s. 6d. Phillips.

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ACCOUNT

5 Y

NEW WORKS which have been published at PARIS, in the course of the year 1796, and not yet imported, or known, in England.

Procès fameux jugés avant & après la Révolution; 12 vol. in-12mo. Deseffarts.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XI.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
CATARRH	13
Pleurisy	1
Enteritis	1
Inflammatory fore-throat	4
Ulcerated fore-throat	3
Acute Rheumatism	6
Hæmoptoe	5
Malignant Fever	4
Small Pox	3
Scarlatina Anginosa	3
Measles	8
Febrile nettle rash	1
Slow Fever	2
Puerperal Fever	2
Dysentery	1
Tetanus	1
Acute Diseases of Infants	12

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnoea	44
Pulmonary Consumption	9
Chronic Rheumatism	12
Lumbago	2
Asthma	12
Paralysis	2
Anasarca	5
Oedema puerperale	2
Hysteria	2
St. Vitus's Dance	1
Epilepsy	2
Cephalæa	3
Gastrodynia	6
Enterodynia	5
Diarrhoea	10
Colica	2
Colica Pictonum	1
Chlorosis	8
Menorrhagia	3
Schirrus Uteri	3
Schirrus Liver	2
Jaundice	1
Gravel	3
Renal Calculus	2
Incontinence of Urine	1
Worms	4
Ulcer of the Rectum	1
Tabes mesenterica	3
Leprosy	1
Impetigo	2
Scaly Tetter	2
Thrush	3
Crusta Lætea	1
Itch	3

PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quotidian	2
Tertian	1
Hemicranium	1
Hæstia Adolescentium	3
Hæstia Senilis	1

All the inflammatory and hæmorrhagic diseases put down in the preceding list, were brought to a favourable conclusion. The cases of pleurisy, and inflammation of the bowels, were so violent as to require repeated venesection, along with the use of blisters, and other remedies.

Infants have been, during the present month, very generally affected with catarrhal fever, a hard sounding cough, great difficulty of breathing, and a watery discharge from the nose and eyes. The above symptoms were relieved in a few days, by the application of leeches to the chest, by blisters, and antimonials.

The cold, wet, or damp weather, which succeeded the short frost, at the beginning of the month, seems to have given rise to many putrid fevers, and ulcerated fore-throats. These prove untoward and lingering; though I have not, as yet, met with any fatal case. A young lady, about 14 years of age, after having had, for some days, slight specks of ulceration in the throat, was seized with all the symptoms of a malignant fever: her tongue became dry and brown; a black crust covered the teeth; her eyes were dull and glassy; she was alternately delirious and comatose till the 12th day of the fever, when a rash appeared, very much resembling the scarlatina, and was diffused over the whole body. It continued to the fourteenth day, and then disappeared; a complete crisis of the fever took place at the same time. The servant who attended was affected with a similar fever, three days after the young lady's recovery, but has not had either the fore throat, or the eruption on the skin.

The measles are now more prevalent than the small pox, or scarlatina; and have been diffused to most of the villages near London: many infants have died of the cough and hectic fever which succeeds them. According to the bills of mortality, not 200 persons died of the small-pox in the month of November; whereas the number of deaths in July and August was 772. It is, to be remarked, that the bills only record the death of one person by the scarlet-fever, between the 8th and 29th of November, a period during which there occurred many fatal cases of that disease.

The case of tetanus was produced by a slight

a slight wound, at the root of the little toe, from a rusty nail. No inconvenience was felt for some days after the accident; but it was finally succeeded by a locked jaw, irregular convulsive motions of the back and abdomen, violent cramps of the extremities, a very quick, small pulse,

and occasional delirium. The patient died at the end of a fortnight, being exhausted with extreme pain and irritation, from which the powers of medicine could afford him but a slight and temporary respite.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, In December, 1796.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AFTER a short adjournment, the House of Commons re-assembled on the 28th of November. Little business of consequence was, however, transacted till the 2d of December, when the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, and the Secretary at War moved the estimates, which gave occasion to much incidental conversation. The most remarkable points were, Mr. M. A. Taylor's assertion, that the Cavalry Bill was totally unintelligible, and Mr Pitt's admission of the propriety of an Explanatory Act.

The next matter of importance was the Minister's Budget.

On the 7th of December, Mr. Pitt proceeded to state to the House the probable expenditure of the ensuing year, and the ways by which that expenditure was to be defrayed. He estimated the expences of the Navy at the round sum of 10,161,000*l.* and those of the Army at 10,913,000*l.* including extraordinaries.

	£.
The Ordnance he estimated at	1,623,000
Miscellaneous services at	371,000
Deficiencies of land and malt tax	350,000
Annual addition to the sinking fund	200,000
Farther sum for extraordinaries of army	3,000,000
Repayment to the bank	1,023,000

The whole sum of the services was - - - - - 27,647,000

He next stated the Ways and Means for defraying the expences of these services, viz.

	£.
Land and malt	2,750,000
Growing produce of the consolidated funds, imposts monies, and bounties of corn in hand	1,075,000
Surplus of grants of 1796	420,000
Surplus of the lottery	220,000
Loan by voluntary subscription	18,000,000
Exchequer bills	5,500,000

The whole amount of the Ways and Means - - - - - 27,945,000

The amount of the supply which they were designed to meet, was - - - - - 27,647,000

Leaving, upon the probable risk of deficiencies, &c. - - - 298,000

Mr. Pitt next gave an account of the amount of the interest to be paid upon the loan of 18 millions. This interest to be provided for at present, was no more than 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cent. per annum; to which might be added the one pound per cent. provided for by Parliament, as a sinking fund for the discharge of the capital, which would make the whole interest to be provided for, amount to about 6*l.* 15*s.* for every 100*l.*; therefore,

	£.
The whole interest of the 18 millions would be	1,215,000
Interest on 5,500,000 <i>l.</i> of Exchequer bills, would be	275,000
Ditto, of the excess of the navy 8,250,000 <i>l.</i>	315,000
For the future excess of the navy 5,702,000 <i>l.</i>	277,000
Substitute for abandoning the collateral succession bill	140,000

These articles would amount to 2,222,000
From this was to be deducted the interest upon the subscription to the loan of 2 millions, by the East India Company - - - 112,000

And the total amount of interest to be provided for by taxes, would be - - - - - 2,110,000

His next and most painful duty, he observed, would be to enumerate the taxes to defray this heavy burden of interest.

As a matter interesting to the public, we insert the following statement of the new taxes:

	£.
Tea—10 per cent. on all tea above 2 <i>s.</i> per lb.	240,000
Spirits—8 <i>d.</i> per gallon on Rum; 10 <i>d.</i> ditto on Brandy	220,000
Sugar—2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per cwt. on sugar imported	180,000
Bricks—3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per 1000 on those imported;	

imported; 1s. ditto, on those at home	£. 30,000
5 per cent. on customed goods, and 10 per cent. on brimstone, kemp, iron in bar or unwrought, olive-oils and staves (prize goods, wine, and coals excepted)	184,000
Auctions—2½d. in the pound on estates; 3d. ditto, on furniture,	40,000
Coffee and cocoa, 9d. per lb.	30,000
Postage—1d. additional on 3d. and so in proportion	250,000
Canals—1s. 8d. toll duty on goods carried by inland navigation	120,000
Distilleries—1d. per gallon on corn wash	300,000
Stage coaches	60,000
Parcels—2d. on all parcels booked	60,000
Drawback on plantation coffee	22,000
Assessed Taxes—Horses	12,000
Commutation duty	128,000
Houses	150,000
Total amount of the taxes is	2,132,000
And the interest, for which they are provided for, being	2,110,000
There remains a surplus of	22,000

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then gave a general sketch of the produce of the permanent taxes, and calculated the average revenue, for the last four years, at 13,885,000*l.* But the next statement of the Minister was of a most extraordinary nature: "His Majesty's Ministers," said he, "did not think it justifiable to withhold, with dangerous caution, that supply which might have frustrated the exertions of a persevering and faithful ally." With this consideration, he added, that the sum of 1,200,000*l.* had been allotted to the service of his Imperial Majesty, *without the consent or advice of Parliament.*

After proposing a *vote of credit*, to the amount of three millions, he drew a fascinating picture of the prosperous state of this country, and observed, that if the next quarter of the present year kept pace in improvement with the former, the commerce of 1796 would be found to exceed that of 1795 by no less a sum than four millions. The exports alone amounted to more than the sum of 30 millions.

Mr. Fox and Mr. GREY, with powerful arguments, controverted several of the statements of the Minister, and deduced, from the failure of his former assertions, strong probabilities of the groundless nature of those he had made that day, respecting the prosperous state of the country, and of the finances. Mr. Fox avowed, that whenever the question for voting

the money that had been given to the Emperor should come before the House, he should oppose it; and he hoped the House would resist, with him, so violent an attack upon the Constitution; and then he should know, whether he lived in a free country or not.

The resolutions moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were then put and carried, and the report ordered to be received the next day. On that day (Dec. 8th) Mr. HOBART brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and moved, that the resolutions be read a first time.

On the motion that the resolutions be read a second time, Mr. Fox rose, and said, he had some observations to make on the degraded situation of the House, with respect to the Executive Power. A servant of the Crown, in contempt of law, had sent 1,200,000*l.* to Germany; and, till the House had solemnly pronounced on the Minister's conduct, he should deem himself a traitor to his country, if he agreed to vote either a man or a shilling. In the case in question, Ministers had been guilty of a direct breach of the Constitution. They had disposed of money, not only without convening the Parliament, but without consulting it while *actually sitting*. Payments had been made so late as November, 1796; and all this had been done, as if on purpose to show, that the power resided in the servants of the Crown. Mr. Fox noticed it, as a circumstance not less singular, that the House had yesterday, for the first time, been acquainted with the Spanish war, although it had been publicly intimated by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; though notice of granting letters of marque had appeared in the Gazette; and though the newspapers were full of hostilities. He then returned to the usurpation of the functions of Parliament by the King's servants; and asked, what figure this Parliament would make in history, if it overlooked so fatal a precedent? As to himself, he should oppose the second reading of the resolutions; and, if supported, would pledge himself to bring forward a motion, charging the Ministers with "high crimes and misdemeanors."

Mr. PITT contended, that Ministers were justified in what they had done, by the vote of credit, which was to enable his Majesty's Ministers to adopt such measures as the exigencies of the public might require.

Sir W. PULTNEY and Mr. GREY considered

considered the measure in question as criminal and unconstitutional, and the defence set up as extremely weak.

The House then divided; for the resolution, 164; against it, 58. Majority, 106.

On the 12th of December, Mr. Secretary DUNDAS brought down a Message from the King, containing a proposal relative to the immediate commencement of hostilities with Spain. He also brought up a copy of the Declaration of War by the Spanish Court; and notified, that the answer to this declaration would be laid before the House the next day. Accordingly, on the 13th of December, Mr. DUNDAS presented the answer that had been drawn up by his Majesty's command, to the Declaration of War by Spain against this country. His Majesty's Message relative to the War with Spain, was then taken into consideration, and an address was ordered to be presented by such members of the House as were of the Privy Council.

At this moment, the Legislative and Executive Powers of this country appeared to be at issue—a great point was about to be tried; Whether the Executive Government could, of its own authority, dispose of the public treasure, and apply the money of the people to such services as they may think proper, without the consent of the Legislature, even during the sitting of Parliament?

On the 14th of December, a Common Hall of the Liverymen of the city of London was assembled, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of Ministers in sending money to the Emperor, without the consent of Parliament; and a majority, of at least thirty to one of the Liverymen, gave a decided vote against the conduct of the Ministers in this instance.

Mr. Fox, in the House of Commons, on the same day, rose to make his promised motion, respecting the conduct of his Majesty's servants, in sending money to his Imperial Majesty, without the consent of Parliament. After an excellent introduction, on the true constitutional mode of granting sums of money for votes of credit, and extraordinaries of the army and navy, he referred to the precedents of proceedings in the House of Commons, collected by Mr. HATSELL; whence he pointed out, in numerous cases, and from the clearest deductions, that the measures of the Minister, then under discussion, were subversive of the constitution of this country.

"When the Minister," said Mr. Fox, "determined, about a year ago, to furnish supplies to the Prince of CONDE, why was not that circumstance stated to this House? It would be a miserable answer, indeed, to say, that the amount of the expenditure could not be made out; for this same answer might be given in many cases of votes of credit, and extraordinaries of the army and navy. It appears, that some of the money that has been applied, was applied so long ago as December, 1795; some was sent in February, 1796. From hence, it might be reasonable to suppose, that this money was paid out of the vote of credit of 1795; no such thing! the expence was paid out of the vote of credit of 1796, which vote was not passed till February last." Mr. Fox then said, that he had not calculated the exact amount of the money which was sent during the recess, but he knew that the sum of four hundred thousand pounds had been issued since the meeting of Parliament. "Why (added he) did the Minister keep this from their knowledge? certainly, either to fix a precedent against the Constitution, or upon a conceited opinion that he was a better judge of the subject than the Parliament."

Mr. Fox next made his motion; the purport of which was, "that his Majesty's Ministers, in sending money for the service of the Emperor and the Prince of CONDE, without the consent, and during the sitting, of Parliament, have acted contrary to their duty, and the trust reposed in them, and have violated the principles of the Constitution, and the privileges of this House."

Mr. PITT made a long defence, which he rested entirely upon a series of precedents, which he produced, from the former proceedings of Parliament.

Mr. SHERIDAN, in a speech replete with sentiment and wit, controverted the arguments of Mr. PITT, and showed, that out of all the precedents cited by him, not one of them applied either to the remittances of money previous to the passing of the vote of credit, or to the circumstance of money being remitted during the actual sitting of Parliament.

On the division, the numbers were,

For Mr. Fox's motion,	81
Against it,	285

LIST of the MINORITY, for a direct Censure on Ministers, for advancing money to the Emperor, and the Prince of Condé, without the consent or knowledge of Parliament.—T. Anson, Sir J. Aubrey, J. Baker, Sir C. Bamfylde,

sylde, G. Barclay, Sir F. Baring, C. G. Beauclerk, R. Biddulph, W. W. Bird, Hon. E. Bouverie, Hon. W. Bouverie, J. Brogden, J. R. Burch, F. Burdett, G. Byng, Lord G. Cavendish, Sir R. Clayton, E. Coke, T. W. Coke, W. Colhoun, J. Courtney, Sir C. Davers, Sir J. Dashwood, C. Dundas, Hon. L. Dundas, Hon. T. Erskine, Gen. Fitzpatrick, Sir H. Fletcher, Hon. E. Foley, C. Fox, C. Grey, J. Green, J. Hare, J. Harriſon, W. Hussey, N. Jefferys, J. Jekyl, J. C. Jervois, T. Kemp, R. Payne Knight, F. Lawrence, Sir W. Lemon, J. Lemon, J. R. Lloyd, J. Martin, R. Milbanke, Sir H. Mildmay, Sir W. Milner, J. Nicholls, D. North, W. Northey, H. Peters, W. Plumer, G. Porter, Sir W. Pulteney, Sir J. Pulteney, H. Purſe, Hon. G. Raydon, J. Richardson, Lord J. Russell, Lord W. Russell, St. Andrew St. John, S. E. Scudamore, R. B. Sheridan, G. Shum, Sitwell Sitwell, Lord R. Spencer, Lord Stanley, C. Sturt, General Tarleton, M. A. Taylor, Lord J. Townshend, Hon. H. Taiton, Hon. J. Taiton, Sir F. F. Vane, R. Vyner, S. Whitbread, J. Walwyn, C. C. Western.—Tellers, Alderman Combe, W. Smith.

On the 16th of December general Fitzpatrick, in a pathetic speech of considerable length, described the sufferings and imprisonment of M. de la Fayette, in one of the emperor's dungeons in Bohemia; and also the severity imposed upon his wife, daughters, and companions. In order to procure the release of this unfortunate man, the general moved, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, representing that the detention of M. de la Fayette, and his fellow-sufferers, in the prisons of the emperor, is injurious to the character of the allies; and to the interests of humanity; and intreating his majesty to take such measures for procuring their release, as to his royal wisdom may seem fit."

This motion brought a long debate, in the course of which Mr. PITT declared that the imprisonment of that unfortunate gentleman was not influenced, directly or indirectly, by the government of this country; nor did he see how we could interfere with the domestic police of another power.

The observations made by Mr. WYNDHAM, on this occasion, implied what Mr. PITT had apparently endeavoured to conceal, that the imprisonment of La Fayette was in consequence of the part he had taken in the American as well as the French revolution; and certainly went to overturn, virtually, Mr. PITT's argument against the propriety of one nation interfering in the domestic concerns of another—Since La Fayette was now punished by the emperor for

what he had done as the subject of another state. It is unnecessary almost to add, that the motion was negatived by a great majority.

On the 17th of December, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a message from his majesty, announcing, that it would be of the greatest importance to the cause of the allies that he should be enabled to continue such temporary advances for the service of the emperor as might enable him to prosecute his military operations with vigour and effect at an early period.

This message was taken into consideration by the house on the 19th of December, when Mr. PITT moved the address. This brought forward a long debate, in which the ministerial side of the house went over their old ground of argument in favour of remitting money to the emperor, and enumerating the advantages which had already been derived from that measure.

Mr. Fox, on this occasion, wished to know what there was in the address that could limit the issue of the money to be sent to the emperor, or by what means the house could know whether the money had not been already issued? His principal objection was, that the address tended to carry on the farce and the delusion, and to propagate an opinion, that the house had not any thing to do with the controul or the appropriation of the sums that were voted.

The address was carried without a division.

The same day, in a committee of supply, Mr. PITT moved, that a sum, not exceeding 500,000l. should be granted to his majesty, to be remitted from time to time to his imperial majesty, &c. and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. DUNDAS, on the 20th of December, moved, "that as long as the Cape of Good Hope should be in his majesty's possession, his majesty, in council, should be allowed to make regulations respecting the commerce to and from that place." It was not his majesty's intention, he said, to hold that place upon strict colonial laws, nor that ships of other nations should be precluded from touching there, nor that they should be precluded from the sale and barter of the produce of their respective countries. The motion having been agreed to, Mr. DUNDAS moved for leave to bring in a bill, to enable his majesty to make regulations, for a limited time, for the trade to and from the Cape of Good Hope. Mr.

Mr. DUNDAS next rose to open the East India budget, which he performed in a long and detailed account of the state of the company's finances.

On the 20th of December, the committee of the house of commons upon the Southwark election, decided upon the petition of Mr. TIERNEY against Mr. THELLUSSON's eligibility to become a representative in parliament for that borough, after he had been found guilty of corruption by a former committee; and the chairman declared, that GEORGE WOODFORD THELLUSSON, esq. was not eligible at the last election to serve in parliament for the Borough of Southwark.

Thus the committee has ascertained and established this great constitutional point, "That any member having been convicted of treating after the teste of the writ, is *ineligible*."

FRANCE.

In our account of the public affairs of France, in October last, we left the French general Moreau surrounded with dangers and difficulties; he has, however, since effected a retreat, which, in the judgment of military men, is considered as one of the most splendid exploits of the present war.

The Austrians, by several movements, the 27th, 28th, and 29th of September, made themselves masters of the highest parts of the mountains of the Black Forest where the Danube takes its rise, as well as those rivulets which, running westward to the Rhine, form the only passes whereby an army can descend from these mountains to the Brisgau. General Moreau had now no other alternative than either to attack the Austrians in order to gain the Val-d'Enfers, which descends into the Brisgau by the town of Fribourg, or to make his retreat by the forest towns and the territory of Switzerland; and finding himself at the same time closely pursued by general La Tour, he determined, by a vigorous attack, to endeavour to give the latter a check, and, by this means, gain time sufficient to effect his retreat, without any very considerable loss. On the 30th of September, therefore, he attacked the forces under general La Tour, in the neighbourhood of Steinhäusen; an obstinate engagement ensued, in which the French were repulsed, not, however, without much loss on the other side; in particular, a detachment of the prince of Condé's corps suffered greatly.

The Austrian general, Petrasch, had taken post between the sources of the Neckar and the Danube, by which he more effectually covered the passes of the Black Forest, and his parties incessantly harassed the rear of the French. Pressed in this manner, general Moreau perceived the extreme danger to which his farther retreat was exposed, and he resolved to risk a general action.

Early on the 2d of October, the left wing of his army crossed the Danube at Reidlingen, and repassing it at Murrkingen, turned and defeated the corps which La Tour had posted betwixt the Feder See and the river. As soon as he was assured of the success of his left wing, he advanced to attack general La Tour in front, and the action was maintained during six hours with the utmost obstinacy. At length general La Tour, perceiving that his left flank was totally uncovered, and that his rear was menaced by the progress of the French, was obliged to abandon his ground, and retire behind the Rothambach. His retreat was covered by the corps of Condé.

The success of the French on this occasion was very brilliant; though a retreating army, they took more than five thousand of their pursuers, and twenty pieces of cannon. General Moreau having thus far succeeded in his design, recommenced his march on the 5th of October, by the route of Stockach. On the 6th, two divisions of his army passed the Danube, and on the 8th, he fixed his head quarters at Stockach.

After securing the passages over the Rhine, the general himself arrived at Strasburg on the 16th of October; but he soon after rejoined his army at Fribourg, and on the 18th, he had his head quarters at Rurg.

Brilliant as this retreat was, the activity of the Austrians was not less conspicuous. As the French general evinced some dispositions to retain his position on the right side of the Rhine, he was attacked by the forces under the archduke on the 24th of October, in the formidable position of Schlingen, and sustained considerable loss. He retired after this action towards the Tête-de-pont near Hunningen, and on the 26th, retreated across the Rhine at that place.

After general Moreau had effected this famous retreat, the Austrians laid siege to the fort of Kehl. On the morning of the 22d of November, the French garrison made a vigorous sortie, to reconnoitre

connoitre the line of circumvallation of the Austrians. The whole line of the besiegers was forced, without a shot being fired, and with the greatest bravery. The Austrians abandoned all their artillery, which was instantly spiked; the French carried off ten pieces of cannon, and six or seven hundred prisoners, among whom were thirty officers. Since this action, the Austrians have been again defeated in an attempt to storm the fort.

In the statement referred to above, we left general Wurmser, and nearly all his forces, in Mantua; but not so closely invested by the French as to prevent him from making several successful sorties. His perilous situation, however, and a hope to regain their lost territories in Italy, induced the court of Vienna to send large reinforcements, under the command of general Alvinzy, to relieve general Wurmser. On the 6th of November, as general Alvinzy was on the point of pushing forward his advanced guard, general Buonaparte, who had marched in the night, commenced a most severe attack upon his whole line. The action began with general Provera's corps, and night put an end to the affair, without either party having gained or lost any ground; but on the next morning, the French general withdrew his forces to another position. General Davidovitch had in the mean time made himself master of Trente.

The Austrian and French accounts of this action on the Brenta, differ materially as to each other's loss, and each assigns the victory to their own party.

Soon after this battle, general Alvinzy formed a junction with the columns of the Tyrol, and found himself at the head of 40,000 men.

On the 15th of November, Buonaparte advanced near to the village of Arcola, to attack the Austrians. It was necessary to pass a bridge in possession of the enemy, from which they kept up a terrible fire; the French troops proceeded several times to the charge to carry this bridge; but not having, in the first instance, evinced the same audacity as at the bridge of Lodi, they were repulsed in their reiterated attempts; and general Angereau, with the colours in his hand, advanced in vain at the head of a column to force Arcola. It being, however, of the last importance to obtain possession of that place, general Buonaparte proceeded, with all his état-major, at the head of Angereau's division; after ex-

horting his troops to recollect, that they were the same who had carried the bridge of Lodi; he perceived a moment of enthusiasm, and wishing to profit from it, he threw himself off his horse, seized a standard, darted at the head of the grenadiers, and ran to the bridge, exclaiming, *follow your general*. The column was shaken for a moment; the troops, however, were only thirty paces from the bridge, when the terrible fire of the Austrians reached the column, and caused it to fall back at the moment even when their antagonists were about to fly. It was in this moment that several of the French generals were killed or wounded.

The commander in chief, and his état-major, were at length overwhelmed; the general himself was thrown with his horse into a marsh, from whence, under the fire of the enemy, he escaped with difficulty; he mounted his horse again, the column rallied, and the Austrians dared not to quit their trenches.

Night came on, when general Guieux arrived at the village of Arcola, which he took, with a great number of prisoners.

On the next morning, the Austrians attacked the French at all points, but were repulsed by general Massena's columns with great loss. On the 17th of November, the contending armies fought again with great obstinacy; and the victory on the part of the French on that day was, according to their accounts, complete. The Austrians abandoned all their positions, and retreated in the night to Vicenza. In these different engagements, the Austrians lost, in killed and wounded, ten thousand men, the French had a considerable number killed, but their loss in prisoners was much less; they had seven generals wounded, two mortally.

It is necessary to observe in this place, that the Austrians, in their account of these engagements, admit, in express terms, the severity of the conflicts, but contend for the victory.

The French republic and his majesty the king of the Two Sicilies, have, through their plenipotentiaries, agreed to articles of peace, which were signed at Paris, on the 10th of October, 1796.

The substance of these articles is, "That neither of the two powers shall furnish to the enemies of the other any succours of troops, ships, arms, stores, men, or money. That his majesty of the Two Sicilies shall observe the most strict

strict neutrality towards all the belligerent powers; in consequence of which, he pledges himself to prevent, indiscriminately, access to his ports to all armed ships of war belonging to the said powers, according to the regulations acknowledged by the said neutrality. That his majesty of the Two Sicilies, in order to afford a proof of his friendship for the French republic, consents to set at liberty every French citizen who had been arrested and detained in his states, on account of his or their public opinions respecting the French revolution. That there shall be negociated and concluded, without delay, a treaty of commerce between the two powers, founded on the basis of mutual utility, and such as shall insure to the French nation advantages equal to all those which are enjoyed in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies by the most favoured nations. That the same peace, friendship, and good understanding, that were stipulated in this treaty between the king of the Two Sicilies and the French republic, shall subsist between his majesty and the Batavian republic. That the treaty should be ratified within forty days from the date thereof."

The old ally of England, and the new one of the French republic, Victor Amadeus Marie, of Savoy, king of Sardinia, died on the 16th of October. This event was notified to the Executive Directory, by a dispatch from the prince of Piedmont, his son and successor, in terms the most amicable and expressive of his good will towards the French republic.

The French Directory returned an answer to the new king of Sardinia, equally expressive of their intention to preserve peace and amity with the king of Sardinia.

It would afford us the most cordial satisfaction, if we could announce to our readers, that the negociation between lord Malmesbury and the French Directory had been brought to the same happy termination. While, however, these papers are committing to the press the hand of the writer is arrested, and his long cherished hopes are defeated by the fatal intelligence that the treaty is abruptly broken off.

[In the concluding pages of this Magazine, our Readers will find an exact copy of the official correspondence which passed during this important negociation.]

On the 19th of October, CAMBACERES, in the name of a special commission, made a report in the council of five hundred on a message of the Directory, in which he

called on the legislative body to secure the return of peace, by a vigorous organization of the means proper for the continuance of the war.

"The French government," said he, "is desirous of a sincere, speedy, and honourable peace. If our enemies act with frankness and sincerity, tranquillity will speedily be restored to Europe. Our wants are multiplied, it is true, but our resources are not exhausted: we have domains to alienate, and arrears to recover, we have no need of violent means: our territorial possessions are sufficient for us, and will enable us to meet both the war expenditure and the acquital of the public debt." He then presented, a series of resolutions purporting—"That there shall be a fund of 450,000,000 of livres in specie for the service of the fifth year, for the fixed expences; and another fund of 550,000,000, also in specie, for the extraordinaries; that the fund for the fixed expences shall be drawn from the produce of the contributions of the fifth year. The funds for extraordinaries shall be drawn from the arrears of the contributions, and from the revenues of the national domains and forests; and to complete the 550,000,000 a sufficient quantity of national domain shall be sold by action, and the payment shall be made a tenth part in specie, four-tenths in schedules, and the other five tenths in government debentures.

That the territorial contributions for the fifth year are filled at 250,000,000, to be taken from the departments and the personal and sumptuary contributions at 50,000,000.—That the members of the central and municipal administrations shall, as soon as possible, proceed to the collection of the direct contributions."

On the 10th of December the Executive Directory addressed a message to the Council of Five Hundred, respecting the deranged state of the French finances; announcing that the multiplied wants of the republic call imperiously upon the legislative body to display and employ all her resources; that every branch of the public service experienced the utmost distress. The pay of the troops remaining unsettled; the defenders of the country suffering all the horrors of want; the creditors of the state and contractors remaining unpaid; and the administration of the police unable to repress the intrigues of the disaffected, in every part of the republic.—The Directory then pointed out the employment of the arrears due upon the last fourth part of the national domains, sold by the law of the 28th Ventose, as the means;

means of obtaining relief to the distresses of the republic.

SPAIN.

After a lapse of several months, the British Cabinet have returned an answer to the Spanish declaration of war. In this answer the British court assert, "That a simple reference to that declaration, and a bare enumeration of the base and frivolous charges which it contains, would be sufficient to satisfy all reasonable and impartial minds, that no part of the conduct of Great Britain towards Spain has afforded the smallest ground of complaint. That the only difficulty of a detailed reply arises not from the strength and importance of the complaints alledged, but from their weakness and futility. That the acts of hostility attributed to his majesty in the manifesto of Spain are matters either innocent or indifferent in their nature, or of imputed intentions, of which no proof is adduced, nor any effect alledged," &c.

HOLLAND.

On the 15th of November, the National Convention of the Batavian Republic finally read the remainder of the new constitution. They then decreed that the national printer should print, at the least expence possible, a sufficient number of copies of it, to be distributed among the inhabitants of the republic.

On the 17th of November the representative KASTEEL gave, in a long speech, his opinion upon the new constitution. He censured that part of the plan which divided the republic into nine independent departments or provinces, which division, he conceived, would militate against that unity which should be the object of every good government.

Citizen WITBOIS censured the system of finance set forth in the constitution, and complained also of the want of unity in the new plan. He alledged that it was deficient in affording security to the liberties of the people, and not calculated to support the rights of man.

GERMANY.

The most singular and interesting occurrence which has taken place in this part of the world, is the diplomatic correspondence, which has lately been published, between the emperor and the king of Great Britain, in his capacity of elec-

tor of Hanover. On the elector being urged by the chief of the empire to forward his quota for the defence of the common cause, under the denomination of the Roman Months, the former, it appears in a note, dated on the 17th of October, has pleadd his utter inability to comply with the imperial command—adding, that he, with several other states of Germany, had thought it necessary to conclude a peace with the French, to prevent the falling of his territories as a wreck among the general ruins of the empire. Many arguments are urged, in the course of the note, against the continuance of this "unfortunate war," and the whole exhibits the most complete contrast to the language and conduct of the British ministry.

RUSSIA.

An important event has lately befallen the Russian empire. Her imperial majesty expired on the evening of the 17th of November; and the grand duke, Paul Petrowitsch, has succeeded in the government. Various conjectures have already been formed of the changes which the death of this *Semiramis of the North* may effect in the politics of Europe. The prevailing opinion appears to be, that the benevolent disposition of the successor of Katherine will induce him to cultivate the gentle arts of peace, with more zeal and success than his ambitious mother.

[In our Supplementary Number will appear a copious Life of the Empress, with original Anecdotes of the Court of Russia, which we expect will prove highly interesting to the Public.]

WEST INDIES.

By the last dispatches from major-general Gordon Forbes, commanding his majesty's troops in the island of St. Domingo, government were informed that the situation of our troops in that island, in October last, was better than it had been at any time since they had been in possession of any part of it. That the success of the very judicious arrangements made by major-general Bowyer, at Jeremie, and the divisions among the enemy in the south part of the island, where almost all the republican whites had been massacred since their defeat, had assured the safety of the important quarter of the Grand Ame.

St. Marks and Mole St. Nicolas were also in a state of perfect security.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, Dec. 26, 1796.

THERE has been very little business transacted here during the last month. As soon as the intelligence of the failure of the negotiation for peace was known, Stocks fell 2 per cent. A much greater depression must necessarily take place, as well on that account, as the additional Stock which will be brought to market early in January.

BANK STOCK was on Saturday, the

24th ult. at 144.

5 PER CENT. ANN. shut.

4 PER CENT. CONS. have fluctuated between 73 and 74, and were on Saturday, the 24th ult. at 74.

3 PER CENT. CONS. shut.—Price for the opening on Saturday last was 55.

ENGLISH LOTTERY TICKETS have fell considerably.—Price on Saturday last 12l. 2s.

Deaths in and near London, with Biographical Memoirs.

AFTER a lingering illness, Mrs. Reynolds, wife of capt. Reynolds, of Durham-house, near Chelsea College. The loss of her eldest son, who died captain of a troop in the West Indies, made too deep an impression on her mind to be removed by any consolation, notwithstanding the most endearing and filial endeavours of the remaining part of her family.

Mrs Anne Compton, wife of Mr. J. Compton, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

At Somer's Town, aged 30, James Banerman, esq. Member of Council, and Governor of James Fort, America.

At Lambeth, aged 86, Mr. Usborn, Father of the Vintners' Company.

Mr. W. Browne, attorney, of Kirby-street, Hutton-garden.

On Tower-hill, Mrs. Gordon, wife of Cosmo Gordon, esq.

The reverend John Bree, rector of Mark's Tey, in the county of Essex.

At Edgware-road, Miss M. A. Hanrott, daughter of Mr. Hanrott, in the Poultry, a child in years, but mature in knowledge, from the earliest and most extraordinary propensity for investigation, her manners were meek and gentle, and evinced such principles of innate goodness, as rendered her deservedly an object of admiration and affection, with all who knew and have to lament her loss.

The youngest daughter of James Graham, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the eighth year of her age.

After a tedious indisposition, the right rev. Dr. William Buller, Lord Bishop of Exeter. Several severe domestic dispensations weighed down this excellent prelate, and are considered as a primary cause of his dissolution. Besides the gallant Colonel Buller, who was slain on the Continent, he has lost two sons by consumption.

Joseph Waring, esq. timber-merchant, Lambeth.

At Homerton, Mrs. Elizabeth Martin.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 73, John Wade, esq. youngest son of the late field-marshal Wade.

At Ponder's-end, Thomas Fuller, esq. banker of Lombard-street.

Mrs. Pye, wife of Henry James Pye, esq. late member for the county of Berks.

Aged 87, Mrs. Annesley, mother of Francis Annesley, esq. M. P. for Reading.

At Lisbon-street, Paddington, Joseph Saunders, esq. aged 72.

Mrs. Grindall, wife of Mr. Grindall, distiller, of Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

On Saturday the 17th, at his house in Weymouth-street, universally lamented, William Pickett, esq. alderman of Cornhill Ward, in the city of London. He was born in 1736, at Stoke Newington, where his father was a shop-keeper. He served his apprenticeship to Mr. Hunter, an eminent goldsmith and banker in Lombard-street. In partnership with Mr. Theed, he succeeded to the well-established business of Mr. Hurt, on Ludgate-hill; and the concern was for many years carried on under the firm of Theed and Pickett. In 1782 he was elected alderman of Cornhill Ward, with no applications on his part; it being an invariable maxim with him, that votes in popular elections should be unsolicited, and uninfluenced. About the same time he declined business in favour of Mr. Rundell, whom he had taken for a partner: to which step he was principally induced by the idea that his business would interfere with his public duty as an alderman. The principle that private interest ought to be sacrificed to public good, was, indeed, what governed him through life, and he pursued it to a degree that bordered on enthusiasm. In this instance his conduct was the more remarkable, as a trade established in the same house for half a century would have required little exertion on his part, in addition to that of an active and intelligent partner. During several years the alderman strenuously laboured in the Common Council to obtain its sanction to a very useful and favourite scheme of his—that of widening and improving the avenues to the city at Temple-bar and Snow-hill. At length his repeated motions succeeded; and in consequence of an

application from the Common Council to Parliament, an Act passed in 1795 for raising the sum of 100,000*l.* in order to carry those purposes into execution. A commencement has already been made in the work; and from the benefit the public will experience when it is completed, there is no doubt that the alderman's name will be gratefully remembered by posterity. In 1790 he served the office of Lord Mayor with much reputation; and in the same year he offered himself at the general election as a candidate to represent the city of London in Parliament. Firmly adhering to his constitutional principle of not opening houses, or canvassing for votes, it is less wonderful that he did not succeed against less scrupulous candidates, than that he should have been honoured by the free suffrages of 1064 independent citizens. And it is truly honourable to his character, and to the rising spirit of the electors, that on a renewed attempt, conducted on the same principles, in June last, the number of votes in his favour amounted to 2795, almost triple of those at the former election. Alderman Pickett married Miss Pratten, niece of Mr. Prentice, an opulent seedsman in Thames-street; a great part of whose property would certainly have devolved to him, had he shewn himself a sufficient lover of wealth. By this lady he had several children; of whom one son and two daughters grew up to years of maturity. In the year 1781 the eldest daughter lost her life in a most shocking manner, by the accident of her dress taking fire, in the sight of her father, and as she was in the act of rolling up his hair by the fire-side. The particular circumstances of this melancholy event greatly interested the public at the time; and the scene must have made an indelible impression on the mind of an affectionate parent. It is recorded on the family tomb in the church-yard of Stoke Newington, in an inscription drawn up by the Alderman himself, which we have copied entire in a note below*. A few months ago, intelligence was received of the capture in the East Indies of the Triton Indiaman.—(See

Monthly Mag. for June last.) Among the persons who being on deck, fell victims to the first fury of the enemy, was Lieutenant Pickett, only son of the Alderman, at the age of 37. He had been in the Company's service 15 or 16 years; and that he had not attained higher preferment was chiefly to be attributed to the notions of independence entertained by his father; who, though on terms of intimacy with most of the Directors, would never ask a favour in behalf of his son, lest it might lay him under an obligation which would shackle his public conduct. To add to the sum of his domestic afflictions, he lost his lady but two months before his own death. His character is sufficiently displayed in the preceding anecdotes, to render it unnecessary to add more than that he was sincerely attached to religion; and that in his politics, he scrupulously avoided all connections with *party* as such, assuming no name, following no leader, but acting on every occasion as he thought the merits of that particular case demanded. On the Saturday after his death, his remains were removed in great funeral pomp from his house near Portland-place through the city to Stoke Newington. The bells of St. Dunstan's, St. Bride's, St. Martin's, Bow, St. Michael's, and St. Peter's, Cornhill, tolled as the procession passed. It was attended by the city officers, and by a most respectable number of aldermen, and other gentlemen.

On Monday the 19th, Lord John Cavendish, by a stroke of the apoplexy. He was the son of the fourth, and uncle of the present, Duke of Devonshire. Through life, till the late alarm, and the consequent disunion of his friends, he was, in politics, attached to the Whig interest; and, on various occasions, acted the part of a zealous and virtuous patriot. In the Whig Administration formed under the Marquis of Rockingham, in 1765, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury. During the fatal American war, he constantly voted in opposition to the measures of the Ministry.—On the 8th of March, 1782, immediately before the resignation of Lord North, his Lordship made the famous motion, that the American war and the distressed situation of the country at that time, was occasioned

* On the Top: •

Near this place lyeth the body of Mr. William Pickett, formerly of this parish, who died February 19, 1745, aged 43 years: also Anne his wife, who died March 22, 1750, aged 42 years: and likewise William, Thomas, and Tabitha, children of the above, who died in their infancy.

This tomb was erected by William Pickett, of London, goldsmith, only surviving offspring of the above William and Anne, on the melancholy death of his daughter Elizabeth: and also in memory of five other children, viz. Thomas, Thomas, Anne, Edward, and George, who died in their infancy.

On the South Side:

A testimony of respect from greatly afflicted parents: in memory of Elizabeth Pickett, spinster, who died December 11, 1781, aged 23 years.

At the West End:

This much-lamented young person expired in consequence of her clothes taking fire the preceding evening.

Lower, on the Base:

Reader, if ever you should witness such an affecting scene, recollect that the only method to extinguish the flame is, to stifle it by an immediate covering.

On the North Side:

So unaffected, so compos'd a mind,
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd;
Heav'n, as pure gold, by flaming tortures tried:
The angel bore them, but the mortal died.

At the East End:

Not a sparrow falls on the ground without our Heavenly Father.

by the want of foresight and ability of his Majesty's Ministers. The motion was lost by a majority of only ten, the numbers being 226 against 216. On the 27th of that month, on the general change of administration, his Lordship came into power, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, with his friends, the Marquis of Rockingham and Mr. Fox. On the lamented death of the Marquis, on the 1st of July following, the appointment of the Earl of Shelburne (now Marquis of Lansdowne) to be first Lord of the Treasury, gave so much offence to Lord John, Messrs. Fox, &c. that they resigned their offices, and again entered into opposition. On this occasion, Mr. Pitt, the present premier, succeeded as Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the motion, on the 15th of Feb. 1783, for an Address of Thanks on the general peace, Lord John Cavendish moved an amendment, which was supported by Lord North, and carried against the Ministry by a majority of 224 against 208. On the 21st of the same month, he moved a string of resolutions, disapproving of the terms of the late peace, which were also carried against the Ministry by 207 against 190. The Ministry, at length, were compelled to give way to the unyielding and determined spirit of the opposition; and, on the 2d of April, the famous coalition Ministry was formed, in which Lord John once more became Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the dismissal of the coalition Ministry, on the 27th of December of the same year, he was once more succeeded by Mr. Pitt, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. From that time till the commencement of the French war, he constantly voted with his old friends. He however, in 1793, became the dupe of the alarmists, and his political character will, in consequence, be tarnished in the eyes of posterity, for having lent his vote and interest in support of the most destructive war, in which this country was ever engaged. Lord John Cavendish is, notwithstanding, admitted on all hands to have been one of the most pure and exalted characters, even of his own illustrious family; and his death is a subject of real concern to all who enjoyed the honour of his friendship.

Deaths Abroad.

At Martinique, aged 27, Dr. Story, physician on the staff to the army, a native of Penrith, Cumberland, an ingenious young gentleman of great eminence in his profession.

On the 8th of August, of the yellow fever, at Grenada, Dr. Francis Riollay, M. D. of the University of Oxford, and a fellow of the college of Physicians, a gentleman, whose social virtues and professional talents will be long remembered by the small circle of friends who had the happiness of knowing him. He practised physic for some years in London and Mar-

gate, but not meeting with that degree of success to which his abilities entitled him, he was induced to accept of the situation of physician to the forces destined to the West Indian expedition; but after a residence of about four months at Grenada, he fell a sacrifice to the unhealthy climate of that island.

On the 15th of August, at Grenada, Brigadier-General Archibald Campbell, of the 29th Regiment. He entered into that regiment in the year 1759. From 1765 to 1773, he served with that regiment in New England, and was on several occasions employed against the people during the disturbances in that province. In 1776 the regiment was again ordered on foreign service to Canada. In the campaign of 1777, Captain Campbell was present at all the actions fought under General Burgoyne. In 1780 he obtained the brevet rank of Major. In 1782 he commanded under Sir Frederic Haldimand, a very important post on Lake Champlain. In 1785, Major Campbell was appointed with extensive powers, commandant of the posts situated on the five great lakes, which situation he filled with the highest credit. In October, 1787, the regiment being relieved, returned home. In November, 1790, he got the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in August, 1795, to that of Colonel. The 29th forming part of Sir R. Abercrombie's army, Colonel Campbell, on his arrival in the West Indies, was appointed a Brigadier-General, and sent with his brigade to Grenada. On the 25th of last March he commanded, and succeeded in an attack upon a large body of the enemy, posted on the heights of Port Royal. This was the last action of consequence in which he had an opportunity to distinguish himself. In August following he died, after a few days illness; and the loss of so brave and worthy a man, is said to have excited the tears of the whole island.

T. Williams, esq. late of the Cape of Good Hope, merchant. He bequeathed all his personal estate to J. Matson, esq. late of the South Devon Militia, amounting to 30,000l.

On the 24th of June last, at Cape St. Nicholas Mole, W. M'Millan, esq. of Barwhinnock, Scotland.

On the 23d of Sept. last, on his passage from the West Indies, D. M'Knight, Esq. of Barns.

At Jamaica, T. Edgar, esq. Lieutenant in M. General Keppel's Regiment.—And T. Ewing, esq.

T. Sportiswood, esq. of the island of Tobago.

In the West Indies, P. Ogilvie, esq. first lieutenant of the Ambuscade. He had just before been appointed to the command of the Cormorant.

N. B. In our Supplementary Number will appear original and curious Memoirs of the late Empress of Russia.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints: to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IN the course of the last 12 months, 814 patients were discharged cured, and 111 relieved, from the charitable institution of Bamforth castle, for the relief of sick and lame poor. During the same period, 51 pregnant poor women have been also delivered at their own houses, at the expence of that laudable institution.

The Rev. Mr. Wallis has lately left the annual donation of one guinea, for the best crop of potatoes, the cleanest fallow, &c. to claimants in a certain district, in the vicinity of Seaton.

Some gentlemen of Newcastle lately appeared on the stage of the theatre there, for the laudable purpose of assisting *the lying-in hospital, and the charity for the relief of poor married women lying-in at their own houses*; institutions which for some time past have been in a declining state.

The number of French emigrant clergy at Newcastle, &c. amounts to nearly 200: they are all of Normandy, and mostly of the diocese of Coutances. Permanent lodgings for about 50 of the number have been provided, and a temporary shelter has been also fitted up for the remainder.

At a late meeting of deputy lieutenants and magistrates, &c. at Morpeth, a number of plans were suggested for raising corps of volunteer infantry, cavalry, pioneers, &c. which were unanimously rejected. The proposal of a general county meeting, recommended by the lord lieutenant, was also negatived, lest resolutions might be adopted, &c. hostile to the minister. The idea of invasion was treated by the meeting as a groundless topic of alarm.

Married.] At Stockton, Mr. T. Robson, jun. of Darlington, to Miss E. Stephenson. Mr. Wright to Miss Moat. Mr. I. Jefferson to Mrs. Plumber. At Broomhill, Mr. Gattinger to Miss R. Frazer, of Findlock. I. J. Atherton, esq. of Wotton Hall, Lancashire, to Miss Mitford, of Mitford Castle, Northumberland. Mr. J. Bower, of Fawdon, to Miss Clark. Lieut. Humble, of the Northumberland Militia, to Mrs. Martin, of St. Olyth, Essex.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. M. Elcoat, generally respected for a faithful servitude of 30 years in one family. Mrs. Edington. Mrs. Middlemas. Aged 35, Mrs. Robson. Mr. D. Colwell, near Durham, aged 51. Mr. Mr. S. Crowe. At N. Shields, aged 19, Mr. J. Gillespie.—Mr. D. Fawcus, of Hope.—G. Hubback, esq. of Coopen.—At Durham, suddenly, while dancing at the assembly, Sir W. Dick, bart. major of the M. Lothian fencible

cavalry. At Chilton, aged 87, Mrs. El. Roddam, sister of admiral R.—At Lorbottleheads, aged 35, Mr. R. Snowdon, deservedly esteemed for his justice and generosity.—At Rothbury, aged 75, Mr. T. Bell: by his application to mercantile business he had acquired a considerable fortune, with great integrity of character.—At ditto, Dr. W. Wilson, of eminent abilities and extensive practice in the medical profession.—At Wreighill, Mr. J. Wade, an affluent farmer, and of singular humanity to the unfortunate.—At Walls End, Mr. J. Curry.—Mr. W. M. Johnson, of Norton, Durham.—At Stella, Mrs. Eddington, wife of Mr E. jun.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle. G. Losh, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne, to Miss Wilkinson. Mr. J. Mitchel to Miss M. Denkin. Mr. R. Holm, of Holm Park, to Miss Rawlinson, of Nibthwait. At Newby, Westmoreland, Mr. J. Beetham, of Towset, to Miss A. Smith. At Morland, Westmoreland, the Rev. Mr. Smith to Miss Complin. Mr. J. Osborne, of Egremont, to Miss C. Sieel, of Carlton. At Bampton Grange, Mr. J. Tinkler, of Bomby, to Miss M. Jaques. At Whitehaven, Mr. G. Nutsford to Miss M. Rogers, of Winscales, near Workington. Ditto, Mr. Gilpin to Miss M. Mairs. Mr. Wiggen, of Whitehaven, to Miss Marshall of Parton. At Appleby, Capt. Kilner, of the Navy, to Miss Wilson.

Died.]—At Whitehaven, aged 22, Miss M. Williamton. Aged 29, Mr. T. Wyley. Aged 43, Mr. J. Perry. Aged 80, Mr. T. Braithwaite. Mr. C. Dargue. Mrs. Mossop. Aged 67, Mrs. M. Wilkinson. Aged 67, Mr. S. M. Cornick. Aged 52, Mrs. Georgiennet, wife of Dr. G. At Carlisle, aged 22, Mrs. J. Blow. Aged 86, Mrs. Howard. At Kendal, Mrs. Coulthwaite. Ditto, aged 74, Mrs. B. Fenton. Ditto, Mr. J. Wilson. At Workington, aged 45, Mr. J. Crosby, schoolmaster. Aged 69, Mrs. M. Longcake. Near Kefwick, aged 72, Mrs. Al-lason. The Rev. Mr. Smith, vicar of Millem. At Parsonby, aged 74, Mrs. A. Wilkinson. Mr. J. Atkinson, of Cragg, near Penrith. At Corney, aged 68, Mr. J. Borrowdale. At Haselhead, aged 103, Mr. T. Jackson. At Heads, Mr. J. Cartner. At Know, near Longtown, aged 89, Mr. Storey. At Baghal, Kirklington, aged 47, Mrs. J. Dawes, one of the people called Quakers. At High Leby, aged 74, Mr. J. Armstrong. Mr. J. Lonsdale, of Haslington.

YORKSHIRE.

In architectural improvements, embellishments, &c. the city of York is in a situation by no means enviable. It is to be wished that this great and ancient city had kept pace in these

these respects with the other cities and county-towns, &c. in the kingdom, or, at least, that she would now begin to copy their example.

The lowlands and cars, in a considerable track or country, including the parishes of Beverley, Hutton-Cranwick, Cottingham, Hull, Kirkella, &c. are about to be effectually drained, and improved.

In an aviary, at South Cave, are seven partridges, the plumage of four of which is of the most beautiful milk-white, without a single brown feather; the remaining three are pied. They were taken lately in a net, and do not appear to suffer from their confinement.

Seventeen vessels were employed last season from the port of Hull alone, in the Greenland whale fishery. The total aggregate of their cargoes amounted to 125 fish, and 12,640 seals. This success is unprecedented.

Married.]—At York, I. Lawson, M. D. to Mrs. Birmingham.—Mr. G. Pavrin, of London, to Miss Gledhill.—Rev. Mr. Vickers, of Dumfries, to Miss H. Atkinson.—Mr. I. Phillips to Miss S. Abbey, of Marston.—At Sheffield, Mr. R. Taylor to Miss S. Grabb.—Mr. R. Jessop to Miss Beely.—At Leeds, Mr. B. Chapman to Miss Reeder.—Mr. Jackson to Miss Atkinson.—Mr. W. Shearwood, of Rounding, near L. to Miss Hardy, of Snath.—At Hull, Mr. T. Dowson to Miss Margrave.—R. D. Salisbury, esq. of Leeds, to Miss C. Staniforth.—Mr. W. B. Morris to Miss R. Lamb.—At Bridail, Mr. Relifford to Miss Jackson.—At Bradford, Mr. C. Lowe to Miss Fussling, of Tautenbey, Saxony.—Mr. W. Kettlewell, of Pately Bridge, to Miss E. Kaberry.—At Burlington, Mr. Littledale to Miss Bond.—At Tickhill, the Rev. P. Parnell to Miss Passley.—At Doncaster, Mr. T. Clark to Miss E. Brady.—Mr. Wilkinson, of Broomhouse, to Miss Barlow, of Tickhill.—At Pickering, Mr. W. Harrison to Miss S. Bacon.—Mr. Savage, of Selby, to Miss Cals, of Bishop Burton.—At Seampiton, the rev. G. Wyld, of Speen, Berks, to Miss M. Calcraft.—E. Robinson, esq. of Thorpe Green, to Miss Metcalf.—A. T. Spence, esq. of Rippon, to Miss Swales, of Hopperton.—Mr. Carter, steward of Sir T. Galcoyne, to Mrs. Kilman, of Aberford.

Died.] At York, aged 70, Mr. J. Champney.—Mrs. M. Bouchier.—Mr. Mook.—Mrs. Dodsworth.—The Rev. J. Ogle, chaplain to the 6th regiment of foot.—Mrs. Hardisty.—Mrs. Taylor. Within a fortnight Col. T. has been bereaved of his lady and two sons. At Leeds, Mrs. Joy. Mr. T. Hardcastle. Mr. B. Hanson. Miss Moore. Mrs. Porter. Mrs. Randall, of a truly religious character, an affectionate relation, and a real friend. Mr. W. Westerman. Mrs. Ray, aged 80. Mrs. S. Baxter. Mrs. Walker, of Knaresborough. Mr. J. Bussy, of Boston, N. America: flattering were his prospects in life, and his past successes extraordinary; suddenly, however, we behold him cut off, in the bloom of manhood, while in a foreign land, and remote from his dearest earthly con-

nections. Mrs. Hotham. At Hull, aged 63, S. Spyvee, esq. Mrs. Savage. Mr. T. Whar-ton. Capt. R. Boyle. Mrs. Wheeler. Mr. F. Wride. At Sheffield, Mr. M. Spencer. Mrs. Newton. Mr. S. Bramhall. Aged 90, Mr. Bywell, of Thoralby. Mr. Wheelhouse, of Welherby. At Patrington, Miss E. Featherstone. At Scarborough, Mrs. Howard. At Doncaster, Mr. Oldfield and Mr. Revell. At Preston, Holdernets, Mrs. Young. At Gomersal, Mrs. L. Knowles. At Huddersfield, Mr. J. Booth. At Bradford, Mr. J. Cromack. Mr. M. Morvil, of Bingley. At Richmond, Lady Wood. At Barnsley, Mr. Gill and Mrs. Walker. At Seamer, Mr. J. Musham. The Rev. R. Powley, rector of Seftay, near Thirsk. At Rippon, Mrs. Grimston. At N. Malton, aged 36, Mr. C. Wilson: of an amiable disposition, and uniform in the practice of the social and religious duties. Aged 66, Mr. W. Cals, of Brompton. At Thorpack, Mr. Holland. At Lendall, aged 85, Mrs. Rodwell. At Harrogate, Dr. T. Hutchinson, sincerely regretted.

LANCASHIRE.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.—A singular circumstance occurred lately to a vessel just arrived here from the West Indies.—On the passage she was struck by a fish, whose horn or beak perforated the bottom, through a sound three-inch oak plank.—About five inches of this instrument broke short off and lodged in a timber, which it split in such a manner, as to admit a considerable quantity of water;—it was even found necessary to keep one pump constantly going till the vessel arrived at the nearest port, whether she was obliged to bear.

An artist, at Blackburn, has made proposals to the Board of Admiralty, to complete a machine or apparatus, for the purpose of descending into deep water, &c.—An experiment was lately made with this machine and its appendage, near Blackburn, when the artist descended into a pit some fathoms deep of water, and remained at the bottom upwards of an hour.—On his ascension, he brought up a number of articles which had been previously thrown into the pit for the purpose; he also maintained a conversation with some confidential persons who accompanied him, during the time of his remaining in the pit.

The works on the canal from Burton to Preston, by Lancaster, Garsting, &c. are proceeding with such rapidity, that it will be completed in the course of the ensuing summer.

A new manufactory of pottery on a very extensive establishment, and promising considerable advantage to the town, &c. has been lately set up in Liverpool.

Married.]—A Liverpool, Mr. J. Forster to Miss L. Johnson. Mr. T. Hallows to Mrs. R. Percy. Mr. J. Taylor, of Brumage, to Miss M. Bondman, of Didbury. Mr. T. Williamson to Mrs. Palmer. Mr. J. Robinson to Miss Wright. At Manchester, Mr. T. Rushworth to Mrs. Oldham. Mr. T. W. Dennison, of Liverpool, to Miss Hyde. Mr. Sharp, attorney, to

to Miss N. Milne. Mr. J. Wilkinson, of Astley, to Miss Winterbottom, of Salford. At Warrington, N. Milner, esq. of Moor, in Cheshire, to Miss Cauley. Mr. R. Cliff, of Bolton, to Miss Worrall, of Warrington. Mr. Hemmett, of Hodder Place, to Miss Thornber, of Blackburn. At Glossop, Mr. A. Carrington, of Chapel-le-Frith, to Miss Bradbury, of Stackhouse. At Mariden, Mr. W. Davenport to Miss Haigh. At Blackburn, Mr. T. Bolton to Miss J. Sharples. Mr. W. Livesay, aged 77, to Mrs. A. Johnson, aged 83. This venerable pair advanced to the altar of Hymen with as great alacrity as if they had been in their teens. At Liverpool, Mr. P. Monks to Miss S. Wilkinson. Mr. W. Holden to Mrs. Brown.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Buckley. Mrs. Brookes. Mrs. Pimlett. Mr. T. Betley. Mr. Barker. Mrs. Ellenthorp. Mr. T. Willoughby. Mrs. Dawson. Mr. W. Moreton. Mr. J. Richardson. Near M. the rev. Dr. Barker, of Bakewell. At Blackburn, aged 54, Mrs. Haworth. Mrs. Howard, of Hatterfley. Mr. J. Lord, of Kearsley. Mr. W. Royley, of Barlow, near Didsbury. Mr. P. Mayers, of Hanging Ditch. At Crumppall, Miss Burrall. At Lancaster, Mr. Bulher, printer, and J. Hued, esq. Collector of the Excise. At Preston, Mrs. Stapleton. Mr. Bent. Mrs. Crane. Mrs. Eastham. At Ormskirk, aged 93, Mrs. M. Blundell. At Woodplumpton, Mrs. Worthington, wife of the rev. Mr. W. At Newton in the Willows, Mr. Lord, of Rochdale. Mr. R. Charlton, of Ardwick. At M. Longdendale, aged 94, Mrs. Wagstaff. At Chorley, aged 94, Mrs. Rainsford. At Liverpool, Mrs. Banner. Mrs. Huddleston. The lady of C. Tarleton, esq. Mrs. D. M'Clure. Aged 24, Mr. R. Berry. Mr. W. Wood, attorney. Mrs. Williams. Aged 74, Mrs. Dawson. Miss Topping. Mr. M. Sharp. Mr. R. Coupland. Mrs. D. Nicholson. Aged 70, Mrs. M. Cotton. Aged 23, Mr. J. Huddleston. Mr. Rhodes. At Prescot, Miss Waring. Mr. R. Hodgkinson, justly endeared to his friends, by the goodness of his heart, and the suavity of his manners. At Bolton, G. Hargrave, esq. of Haslingden. Mr. G. Macwright. At Lymm, Mrs. Withers. Mr. J. Lonsdale, of Haslingden. At New Church, Rossendale, Mrs. Taylor.

CHESHIRE.

The inhabitants of Chester resolved, in a late meeting, to discourage the circulation of base copper penny-pieces, &c. and to permit only Paris Mine halfpence to pass in the city, in addition to the current legal coin.

Married.]—At Chester, Mr. R. Barclay, of Mench, to Miss Brown; and Mr. G. Cooke to Miss Daniels. At Malpas, Mr. J. Becket to Miss Barrow. At Plumstone, Mr. F. Parker, of Liverpool, to Miss Edmonson, of B. Trafford. Mr. S. Meacock, of Stanny Hall, to Miss Bennet, of L. Neston.

Died.] At Congleton, the rev. J. Rowbottom, dissenting minister. At Chester, aged 91, A. Denton, M.D. distinguished by the purity of his life, and the sanctity of his manners.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.]—At Gainsboro', Capt. J. Brook to Miss Pinker, of Stockwith. W. W. Bolton, esq. of Hull, to Miss Smith. Mr. Preston, of Sleaford, to Miss Mowbray, of Grantham.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 72, Mr. G. Cooke, an honest man, and a sincere Christian. At Grantham, L. Town, esq. Mrs. Thurlman, of Horbling. Mr. R. Smith, jun. of Billingboro'. Mr. Albion, and Mr. J. Dawson, of Sleaford. Aged 24, Mr. F. Roadley, of Gainsboro'. Mr. A. Gilbert, master of the free school at Mifflerton. Mr. Massam, of Ryal, near Stamford. At Glentworth, Miss L. Basset. At Stamford, aged 93, Mr. T. Lyon. Mrs. Northton. Mrs. Revell, of Boston.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The members of the loyal societies of Nottingham, have published their determination to arm against civil commotion or foreign invasion. Their declaration notices "*Many dark and dangerous conferences being held in several parts of that town!!!*"

Married.] At Mansfield, Mr. J. Darlow to Miss Giffard. Mr. W. Holding, of Mansfield, to Miss Sutton, of Nuneham.

Died.]—At Nottingham, Mr. H. Green, alderman. J. Kelslow, gent. Mr. Beardsley. Mrs. Wakeman. Lieut. M'Gregor. Mr. Illingworth. Mrs. Crossland. At Long Eaton, Mr. J. Wilson. Mrs. Rose, of Snelton. At Holme Pierrepont, Miss J. A. Beckwith. At Wilford, Mr. S. Cheetham. At Mansfield, Mrs. Leavers. At Newthorp, Mrs. Caunt. At Retford, Mr. Brown.

DERBYSHIRE.

Lately were discovered, in a garden, under ground, near Chesterfield, forty-two pistols and twelve swords, with saddles, bridles, &c.; the swords are remarkably large, and the pistol-barrels fourteen inches long. The make and fashion of these articles are evidently of the highest antiquity; they are however in a state much corroded and decayed.

Married.]—At Derby, Mr. Evans to Miss Rose. At Heage, Mr. J. Woolley to Miss Argyle. At Duffield, Mr. R. Whitworth to Miss Slater. Mr. Alsop to Miss Plant. At Chapel in the Frith, Mr. Newbold, of Manchester, to Miss Griffith. At Sutton cum Duckmanton, Mr. Fletcher, of Shiregreen, Yorkshire, to Miss Kirk. At Ashbourn, Mr. W. Warren to Miss Walker.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mr. A. Brown. Mrs. M. Lee, of Chapel in the Frith. At Alfreton, aged 67, J. Alzey, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. Morris, of Bridgenorth, to Miss E. Davenport, of Burlton Grove. At Moreton Sea, the rev. J. Churton to Miss Holland. At Oswestry, T. L. Jones, esq. to Miss Gibbons. Mr. Priddy, of Polmer, to Miss Weaver, of Upper Shelfield. At Ludlow, Mr. J. Jones to Miss M. Baker. Mr. Lewis to Miss George, of Lyetwich. Mr. Cortes to Miss Griffiths. Mr. Owen to Miss Ingram. [*Died.*]

Died.]—At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Briscoe. Mrs. Salisbury, of Oswestry. At Wellington, aged 98, Mr. T. Wright, of Muxonwood. At Leominster, T. Proctor, esq. bailiff of that borough. Aged 63, Mr. I. Wyke. Mr. J. Ellefmore, of Haughmond Abbey. Mr. R. Satter, of Battlefield. At Chirk Castle, R. Middleton, esq. M.P. for Denbigh. At Ludlow, Mrs. Leuk.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At a recent exhibition of wild beasts at Stafford, a young woman incautiously venturing too near them, a tyger caught hold of a child she had in her arms, and lacerated its face in a horrid manner; it was not without difficulty that the child was extricated from his claws.

According to a recent regulation, a number of MARKET BOATS have been lately established on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, for the purpose of conveying goods, &c. to and from the warehouses on its banks, and the adjoining parts of the country.

Married.] At Bilston, Mr. B. Heath to Mrs. Seal: the bride had just passed through a tedious Widowhood of three weeks duration!

Died.]—At Stafford, aged 23, Mrs. Salt. At Newcastle, Mr. T. Swinnerton.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The proprietors of the Leicestershire canal have, very justly, announced their intentions to apply to parliament for authority to increase the tollage rates upon the navigation.

The corporation of Leicester have patriotically contributed the sum of 2000*l.* towards assisting government in raising the supplies for the ensuing year. A very laudable example, which deserves general imitation.

The works on the Ashby de la Zouch canal are in a forward state, the most difficult parts of the undertaking, particularly the tunnel at Snarestone, being already completed; when navigable, river boats of forty tons burthen may sail upon the same.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Miles to Miss Ellis. Mr. Linwood, of Canonbury, Middlesex, to Miss Bird, late of Loughborough. Mr. Lucas to Miss Cobley. Mr. Fewkes to Miss Pinder. Mr. J. Driver, of M. Harborough, to Miss Atkins. At Snareston, Mr. R. Marshall to Miss Vernon. At Hinckley, Mr. T. Bray to Miss Needham.

Died.]—At Leicester, Mr. Nicholson, clothier. Mr. Whittle, a respectable framesmith. Aged 79, Mr. Black. Mr. Ward, sen. of Hog's Norton. At C. Donnington, aged 76, Mrs. H. Green. At Ashby de la Zouch, respected and lamented, Mrs. Simpson. Miss Saverland, of Claybrook: a young lady of rare accomplishments, and greatly beloved.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, J. Benjafield, esq. to Miss Symonds. Mr. C. Humphrey to Miss Griffin, of Huntingdon. At Ely, Mr. Prior, of Burnt Fen, to Miss E. Taylor. Mr. W. Finch, jun. to Miss M. Freeman.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. F. Blanks. Aged 77, Mrs. Munn: an example of piety,
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temperance, and industry; she bequeathed an annual stipend, and divers charities, to the poor of Cambridge. Aged 26, Miss S. Holland. Aged 21, Mrs. Nutter: she was suddenly seized with a fit, and deprived of her senses, which she never recovered. At Hilston, aged 95, Mr. R. Taylor. At Ely, J. Waddington, esq. a justice of the peace for the county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

By desire of the clergy, magistrates, churchwardens and parish officers, &c. of Birmingham, a meeting was lately called of the inhabitants, to deliberate on the properest measures to be adopted, for insuring a BETTER OBSERVATION OF THE SABBATH-DAY in that town and neighbourhood.

Married.]—At Warwick, Mr. W. Jenks, of Stourton, to Miss A. Salloway, of Gornal. At Aston, Mr. J. Gardiner to Miss S. Barns, both of Birmingham. Mr. Cooper to Miss Garnett. Mr. J. Birch to Miss S. Lloyd, both of Birmingham. At Birmingham, Mr. G. Burdett to Miss Archer. Mr. J. Blews, of Ilington, near Birmingham, to Miss M. Onions, of Dudley. Mr. Robinson, attorney, of Dudley, to Miss Wood, of Whiston. At Dawley, Mr. Reeves to Miss M. Roden, of Bridgenorth. Mr. Goodhall to Miss Bentley, both of Yoxhall. At Edgebaston, Mr. Crane, jun. to Miss Cope, both of Birmingham. Mr. Sumner, of Wooton, to Miss Wheeler, of Upper Sharnall. Mr. W. Perkins, of Coventry, to Miss S. Weston, of Canley. The rev. C. Price, of Broseley, to Miss S. Simpson. At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. Wilson to Miss A. Pearson, of Hilton. Mr. T. Parker, of Menden Heath, to Miss Boston, of Hampton in Arden. Mr. J. Cotton to Miss E. Boston, both of Knowle. At Rugby, the rev. Dr. Marlow, president of St. John's College, Oxon, to Miss Clare.

Died.]—At Warwick, aged 46, Mrs. Miller. At Birmingham, Mr. S. Moulds. Mr. J. Pelloe. Mrs. Mountford. Mrs. A. Staer. Mr. G. Webb. Mr. G. Brothers. At Coventry, Mrs. Scotton, a Quaker. Aged 97, Mrs. Gardiner. Aged 76, Mr. G. Warner: during a long life, he was never backward to distribute, cheerfully, a liberal handfull to the poor and needy. Mrs. Hill, of the Hoo, near Kidderminster: a small point of furze piercing her thumb, brought on an inflammation and fever, of which she died. J. Allen, esq. of the Ryd. Mr. Malloy, of Darlston. At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Villiers. Mrs. Challenger. Mr. J. Steward. At Kidderminster, Mrs. Crump. Aged 65, Mr. W. Medley, of Althred. At Handsworth, Mrs. Walter. At Dudley, Miss Jackson. At Rotton Park, aged 29, Miss Cotton, of Birmingham: gifted with an excellent understanding, pleasing accomplishments, and endearing manners.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A fire broke out lately at Ledbury, which entirely consumed a row of fourteen thatched houses, with the greatest part of the ir household furniture, &c.

In

In Lord Lyttleton's kitchen-garden, at Hagley, a number of potatoes were lately dug up, which weighed upwards of two pounds each.—One of them, which measures two feet one inch in circumference, weighed five pounds six ounces.

Married.—At Upton, Major Bland, of the 8th, to Mrs. Martin, of Ham-Court. In Worcester, Mr. G. Barrow, of Lancaster, to Miss E. Pumphrey. Near Kidderminster, T. Wilson, esq. to Miss Ann Pearson, of Effington. At Dudley, Mr. John Blews, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Onions. In Worcester, Mr. J. Bonaker, to Miss Roper. Mr. Robinson, attorney, of Dudley, to Miss Wood.

Died.—In Worcester, Mrs. Fitzer. 82, Mrs. Hunt. Mrs. Balstrode. At Drake's Place, Capt. John Allen, of the East India Company's service. At Bingworth, Mr. Morse, owner. At Kidderminster, Mrs. Crump, widow of the late Ald. C. 82, Mr R. Yarnoll. Mr. Benjamin Hooke. 74, the rev B. Mence, late of Kentish Town, vicar of St. Pancras and All Hallows, London Wall. By the death of this gentleman, the musical world have lost a valuable performer, whose vocal powers, as an English singer, have always been greatly admired. His family and friends have lost a kind benefactor, and a learned and entertaining companion. In Foregate-street, Mr. Isaiah Meredith. 68, Mr. John Carpenter. 86, Mrs. Wall, relict of Dr. W. At Sapey, sincerely lamented by all who were acquainted with his worth and talents, Dr. John Seward, late of St. John's, Cambridge, and one of the physicians of Worcester Infirmary.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Hydrophobia having appeared lately among the hounds of Col. Rolleston, near Rosscrea, carried off twenty-two of the pack; the remainder were preserved by a table spoonful of the juice of Ribwort, or Ribgrass, administered to each dog morning and evening, a quantity of it also being chopped in their food: though several of them had been infected, this remedy proved effectual to prevent or cure the disease.

A new county jail, on a liberal plan of accommodation, &c. is to be erected at Hereford. A number of salutary regulations (providing, as far as possible, for the convenience and comfort of the prisoners) have been also adopted for its management, &c.

The Leominster canal is at length completely open, extending from the coal works at Marnble, to the town of Leominster, a length of nineteen miles. The inhabitants of Leominster now purchase coals at 9d. per cwt. who could not procure them formerly under 1s. 6d.

The bridge over the river Wye, at Whitney, is to be rebuilt on a plan more commodious and elegant than the old one.

Died.—At Hereford, Mr. D. Jones. Mr. P. Hodges, of Preston upon Wye. At the Scar, near Bromyard, aged 102, Jer. Atkins; who had served in many campaigns, in Flanders, N. America, and the W. Indies; and was pre-

sented in the battles of Fontenoy, Quebec, Culloden, &c. At Ross, aged 19, Mr. G. A. P. White, of Allstone, near Cheltenham.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A patriotic Society has been lately established at Bristol, for the purpose of conferring pensions, or otherwise relieving seamen disabled by the war.

Married.—At Cheltenham, W. Morris, esq. of Hempstead Court, to Miss Laurence, of Sevenhampton. Mr. Nayler, surgeon, of Gloucester, to Miss Blunt, of Huntley Court. At Moreton Sea, the rev. J. Charton, to Miss Holland. At Painswick, Mr. J. Holder, to Miss King, of De-hill. At Couley, Mr. John Leonard, of Cam, to Miss Underwood.

Died.—At Farford Park, Mrs. Raymond Barker. In Gloucester, the rev. Mr. Dickenson, the minister of a respectable dissenting congregation in that city. After a long illness, the rev. Tho. Athburn, a most respectable character, and 20 years pastor of the Independent Meeting in Gloucester. Mr. Heath, of the George Inn, Cheltenham. Mrs. Hart, wife of the rev. Mr. H. of St. George's. In Lower Northgate-street, Mr. W. Simmonds. Mr. Roberts, brush maker. Mrs. Solloway.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The valuable and admired portrait of Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxon, was lately cut to pieces, and wantonly destroyed, in the common room of that college.

Two thousand copies of the Vulgate Translation of the New Testament have been lately printed, and are now distributing, gratis, among the French emigrant clergy in Great Britain, at the expence of the University of Oxford.

Married.—Mr. T. Hetling, of Chipping-Sodbury, to Miss M. Wickham, of Mowthall. The rev. R. Simmons, of Oriel College, to Mrs. Western, of Hinton, Berks. At Oxford, G. Marshall, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss A. Wentworth.

Died.—At Oxford, Mrs. Elisha. Mrs. Newbury. Aged 89, Mr. S. Parker, formerly an eminent bookseller.

Mrs. E. Eaglesfield, of Henley upon Thames. Mr. W. Baylies, of ditto. Mrs. White, of Newington. Mr. J. Tart, of Bordsley. At Charlbury, aged 57, B. Holloway, esq. exemplary in all the social duties, and very generally respected. At Wokingham, aged 87, Mrs. Thompson.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Some labourers lately, digging on the ground of Lord Grenville, at Dropmore, discovered a great number of oaks, immersed about fourteen feet deep in the earth; they were of uncommon magnitude, and for the most part perfectly sound. They were laid close together, and nearly in the same direction. The place where they were found is the highest spot of ground in the county.

Married.—Mr. R. Fisher, of Mill End, to Miss A. Herbert, of Chieveley.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. T. Blyth, of Colchester, to Miss S. Stokes, of Chelmsford. At Colchester, the rev. A. Beevor, of Norwich, to Miss Blatch. S. F. H. Gwynne, esq. of Glanham Park, Caermarthenshire, to Miss M. A. Smythies, of Colchester. Mr. J. Barnett, of Gt. Baddow, to Miss E. Prior. Mr. T. Harridge, of Witham, to Miss Prentice, of Pagletham. Mr. J. Green, of Gt. Waltham, to Miss Sorrel. Mr. A. Balls, of Westwergholt, to Miss E. A. Livermore, of Feering. Mr. G. Nye, of Dunmow, to Miss M. Joyce, of Sampford. Mr. J. Phillips, of Woolsey, Gt. Eiston, to Miss Hebbs, of Watten le Soken. Mr. T. Pallet, of Bardfield Lodge, to Miss Clutton, of Cuckfield, Suffex.

Died.]—At Chelmsford, Mr. Oliveria. Mr. J. Finch. Mr. Steward. Mr. S. Willis, of Bardfield. Mr. T. Cocke, of Water-Hall-Sturmer. Aged 45, Mr. W. Baker, of Rivenhall. At Broomfield Place, Miss M. Lucas. Miss S. Dodson, of Buffeldon. Mr. W. Brooks, of Boreham. At Saffron Waldon, aged 81, Mrs. Whithaw. The rev. J. Bree, rector of Marks Tey, and formerly fellow of Baliol College.

NORFOLK.

Since the commencement of the war, the manufactories of Norwich never experienced so entire a stagnation as at present. This circumstance is attributed to the shutting of the ports in the Mediterranean, and to the recent commencement of hostilities with Spain.

A new dry dock was lately opened at Lynn; being the first undertaking of the kind ever completed in that port.

Married.]—At Norwich, Mr. J. Reeve, of Staffordshire, to Miss S. Booty. Mr. J. Peakover to Mrs. Hall. At Yarmouth, Mr. G. Goddard to Miss Neale. Mr. J. Garwood to Miss Scott. Mr. W. Buck, to Miss Carver, of Loddon. At Bracon Ash, Mr. W. Botwright to Miss Minnican. Mr. J. Philo, of Swaffham, to Miss Verfe. At Burham, Capt. J. Woolley to Miss M. L. A. Martin. At Beatley, Lieut. Major Ward to Miss A. Hopson, of North Elmham. Mr. B. Farthing, of Blackney, to Miss Parrant. Mr. W. Hopson, jun. of Elmham, to Miss A. Ward, of Beetley. At Thetford, Mr. Bradfield, of Knottishall, Suffolk, to Miss S. Spratt. Mr. Sinis, of Exham, to Miss Dunger. Mr. Southwell, of Saxmundham, to Miss Glanfield, of Marheisham.

Died.]—At Norwich, aged 45, Mrs. S. Saint. 74, Mrs. E. Percival. 92, Mrs. S. Lamb. 67, Mr. H. Newbold. Mrs. A. Phillips. 35, Mrs. M. Clark. Mr. G. Playford. — Brograve, esq. 73, Mrs. M. Gibson. Mrs. Creasy, a quaker. Mrs. Southern. 32, Mr. J. Cubit. 35, Mr. T. Leman, printer. Mrs. Cuitance. 62, Mr. J. Bidwell. Mrs. Pearson. At N. Elmham, Mr. Toss. Mrs. A. Hannard, of Ludham Hall. At Lynn, Mr. H. Pope. Mrs. Deniley, of Croxton. Mr. R. Wymer, of

Thorp. 72, at Heigham, Mr. R. Decarle. At Hempwell, 94, Mrs. M. Cooper. At Elmhill, 42, Mr. T. Goff. At E. Dereham, 36, Mr. R. Denham, dissenting minister. Mrs. M. Read, of Salehouse. 71, the rev. M. Lane, rector of Scoulton. T. Barningham, esq. At Yarmouth, P. Upcher, esq.: a valuable friend of the poor. Mr. Turner, surgeon. At Irstead, Mr. G. Horner. At Collshall, Mrs. M. Pearson. At Wymondham, Mr. J. Flowers. Mr. J. Forster, of Downham. Mr. J. Dunt, of Hetherset. Mr. A. Dufgate: who, by a diligent attention to the farming business, had acquired a fortune of 50,000l. At Mourning Thorp, the rev. T. Howes, M.A. rector of Fritton. At Fakenham, E. Rust, esq. Mr. R. Slegg, of Sutton.

Farther particulars of the late Rev. Mr. S. Bourne, whose death was noticed in our Magazine for October.

Mr. Samuel Bourne was the son of Mr. Samuel Bourne, an eminent dissenting minister, of Birmingham. The rudiments of his education he received at *Stand* school, after which he studied in divinity at the university of Glasgow, and having finished his education there, with considerable reputation, he became, in 1742, minister of a congregation of Protestant dissenters, at *Rivington*, a village in Lancashire, near the seat of lord Willoughby de Parham, who was one of his congregation, and by whom he was highly esteemed. Some years after his settlement at this place, Mr. Bourne was ordained by the Rev. Mr. Hardy, of *Horwich* (a neighbouring chapel) and some other divines. During his *Rivington* connection he lived partly at *Rivington* and partly at *Bolton*: whilst at the former place, his residence was at *Leicester-mills*, a most delightful vale, about a mile from the chapel, where, secluded from the din of commerce and of men, he would feel himself at full liberty to indulge his contemplative faculties, and to nourish and digest those beautiful sentiments of Virtue and Religion, which, on being published, announced him to the world as the scholar, the philosopher, and the Christian. But the vale of *Leicester-mills* could not long conceal talents of so fine a lustre: the dissenting congregation, commonly denominated *presbyterian*, at Norwich, was at this time looking out for a minister, and its attention was directed towards Mr. Bourne, on account of a sermon preached by that gentleman before a provincial assembly of ministers, and afterwards published. Being greatly esteemed by his congregation, and much attached to them, he expressed great unwillingness to accept the offers made him from Norwich; but on consulting with Lord Willoughby, with whom he lived on terms of the most friendly intimacy, he was induced to alter his resolution: accordingly, in the year 1754, he left *Rivington*, and became co-pastor with Dr. John Taylor, at Norwich. In 1758, he published proposals for printing, by subscription, his

two first volumes of *Sermons*, which established his reputation for this kind of composition, and encouraged him, in 1764, to print two more volumes, upon the Parables of Our Saviour. On these discourses it is unnecessary here to make any remark; they have been long before the public, in high estimation, and they must continue to be held in esteem, so long as elevated ideas of the divine nature and government, and a rational and well-founded devotion, shall exist in the mind of man. In 1759, he published his reply to *Dr. Samuel Chandler*, in which he ably defends his own objections to the notion of the *eternity of hell torments*, which objections *Dr. Chandler* has publicly attacked. In 1777, he published two additional volumes of *Sermons*, upon miscellaneous subjects; which, though they do not abound with that depth and originality of thought which characterizes the other four (being probably written when the force and vigour of his mind began to bend under the pressure of increasing disease) are yet very respectable compositions. The whole of these discourses had been delivered from the pulpit at Norwich, and are still recollected with delight. Mr. Bourn's manner and delivery in the pulpit would not perhaps entitle him to the distinction of an orator, but there was a certain full and masculine tone in his preaching which commanded respect and rivetted the attention. In 1775, he found his bodily infirmities increasing upon him, and being thus rendered incapable of properly discharging the duties of his function, he resigned his ministerial charge, and retired to a village near Norwich. In this seclusion from the world, his faculties felt a gradual decay, and he became a melancholy example of noble talents, with a strong and vigorous mind, fading away into childish imbecility. Not many months before his death he was again removed to Norwich, where he died, in the 83d year of his age, and was interred in the burying-ground of the octagon chapel there. Late in life Mr. Bourn formed a matrimonial connection, but has left no descendants.

On the 1st of December, at Norwich, in the 42d year of his age, Thomas Goff, Grocer. He passed for a natural son of the Duke of Cumberland, who, in 1745, suppressed the insurrection of the Jacobites. His education had not acquainted him with the Latin and Greek, but he had acquired the French language, and was become attached to the philosophy of French politicians, and the politics of French philosophers. He was distinguished for originality, disinterest, and boldness of character, and was the founder of the Norwich Revolution Society, which at the time of the conspiracy of the clubs, drew its share of attention. He pursued chemical science, and had begun some experimental enquiry relative to the acid nature of the electric fluid. As member of the court of guardians, he was most assiduously attentive to the distresses of the poor, and almost obnoxiously indulgent to their solicitations for out-door allowances, which he preferred to their being received into houses of industry. His

private beneficence bordered on prodigality, and was thought, during the hard winter, to impair his fortune. He was unmarried, and bequeathed his property to a friend.

SUFFOLK.

By a late decision of the Court of Exchequer, Mr. Fiske, of Stowmarket, obtained a verdict (with all costs in law and equity) against the Rev. W. Aldrich, vicar, who instituted the suit, to compel Mr. Fiske to pay tythes for an estate of abbey land, and to set aside a modus established from time immemorial in the parish of Stowmarket. This was one of the most vexatious suits ever known, and has cost large sums of money, although the land, the subject of contest, only consisted of fifteen acres!

Married.—At Betton, Mr. J. Smith to Miss E. Batchelor. At Bury, R. Clark, esq. of Steerston, to Miss M. Complin. Mr. C. Smith, Q. M. in the Warwick Dragoons, to Miss M. Mortimer.

Died.—Mrs. Mills, of Lowestoff. The rev. J. H. Swain, perpetual curate of Leiston cum Seiffwell. Mr. Howlett, of Wickhamscroft. At Bury, Mrs. Wynn, and Mrs. Rowland. Mr. J. Gros, of Rendelham. Mr. C. Squire, of Ipswich. At Eye, Mrs. Rivett; going up stairs, her foot slipped, and falling to the bottom, she fell into a fit, and expired soon after.

KENT.

Married.—At Canterbury, Mr. Wood, of London, to Miss Freeman. Mr. Allen, of W. Ber, to Miss Meed. Mr. J. Skinner, of Finsbury Place, to Miss Ginder. J. C. Troy, esq. to Miss Graham, of Jamaica. At Margate, Mr. Wright, to Miss Gillis. At Chatham, Mr. W. Pegan, surgeon, to Miss S. Pope. Mr. T. Kennet, of Wye, to Miss Sutton, of Broughton Alaph. At Upper Deal, Mr. R. Canny, to Miss Newton. At Lower Deal, Mr. Mears to Miss Piddock. At Folkestone, Mr. R. Avery to Miss Minter. At Deal, Lieut. Durban, of the marines, to Miss A. Hawker, after a courtship of 16 years and 9 days. At Dymchurch, Mr. A. Walter, to Miss M. Hodgham. At Frittenden, Mr. Polle, surgeon, of Cranbrook, to Miss Day. At Chillenden, Mr. T. Alsop, to Miss H. Hawkins. At Dover, J. Shipton, esq. town-clerk, to Miss F. Walker.

Died.—At Maidstone, Mr. T. Jackson and Mr. J. Godding. At Canterbury, aged 78, Mrs. Fairman. 70, Mr. M. Gibbs, and Mrs. Gorely. Near Eltham, J. Naylor, esq. At Folkestone, 61, Mr. J. Boxer, and Mrs. Bayley. At Margate, Mrs. Taddy, and Mrs. Cook. At Hever, 71, the rev. S. Newe, rector. At Chart Sutton, 61, Mrs. J. Humphreys. At Chatham, Mrs. Farmer. At Dover, Mr. Ratcliff. At Chislehurst, 27, Mr. J. Nash. At Upstreet, Mr. Map.

SUSSEX.

Eleven gallons of barley, which were sown the last season on a piece of land near Lewes, measuring not quite an acre, produced a crop of seven quarters; the culture of the land, &c. had been well managed and attended to.

Lord

Lord Egremont has greatly exerted himself to procure an extension of the premiums of the Agricultural Society of this county, and patriotically engaged to increase its funds, with the annual sum of 50*l.* at his own expence.

At the late show of bulls and heifers, at Petworth, Lord Egremont distributed a silver cup, worth fifteen guineas, and some pecuniary prizes of from fifteen to five guineas, for the best and second best bull, and for the best and second best three-year old heifer, &c.—Lord Stawel claimed and received one of the prizes.

Married.—G. Dewdney, esq. of Dorking, to Miss Jameson, daughter of the rev. W. J. rector of Clapham, and vicar of Horsham. The rev. R. Wetherall to Miss C. May, of Pathley.

Died.—At Brighton, W. Randall, esq. barrack-master. O. Clutton, esq. of Balcombe. At Horsham, aged 87, Mr. Griffiths.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Prince of Wales has announced his determination to give two gold and two silver medals, annually, as a permanent stimulus to the students at Winchester College for the highest excellence in oratory and public speaking.

Died.—At Winchester, Mr. Ailett. Mr. Hervey. Miss M. Leventhorp, of London.

Mrs. Ludlow, of Andover. Mrs. Perry, of Mitcheldever. At Otterborn, Mrs. Morant. Generally respected, Mr. Foot, master of Twyford School. At Portsmouth, Capt. Fitch, of the 54th reg. and T. Sillmore, gent. At Gosport, aged 85, Mr. J. Reeks. At Hailsham, aged 61, Mrs. M. Brown.

BERKSHIRE.

A number of new works, consisting of alterations, improvements, &c. relative to the navigation of the rivers Thames and Isis, are to be forthwith carried into execution. Preparations are also making to complete the navigation of those rivers, from Staines, in Middlesex, to Cricklade, in Wiltshire.

Married.—The rev. R. Simmonds, of Oriel Col. Oxon, to Mrs. Western, of Hinton. At Hurst, the Hon. C. Ashley to Lady A. Spencer, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

Died.—Mr. T. Dale, of Lambourn; of whom a provincial print records, that "he envied no man's comforts, insulted no man's opinion, blackened no man's character, devoured no man's bread;" and that "for each man's sorrow he had a tear, and for each man's need he had a shilling."

WILTSHIRE.

Married.—At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Ridley, to Miss A. Tanner.

Died.—At Salisbury, Mrs. Brewford. At Raincomb House, near Marlborough, Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. Baker, wife of T. B. esq. of Bramshaw. She was found dead in the forest, about four miles from her own house. Mr. J. Barnes, surgeon of Heytesbury. At Amesbury, 82, Mrs. Bloxham. At Baconthorpe, 102, Mr. J. Spurrell.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The sum of twenty thousand pounds has

been bequeathed by the late Mr. R. Stephens, of London, to charitable purposes, in the town of Frome. Among other benefactions, an asylum is to be built and endowed for the maintenance and education of forty poor female children; an hospital for the maintenance of twenty poor old men, and a suitable stipend is to be paid to the vicar, for preaching and performing divine service in the parish church every Sunday evening.

Bath, Dec. 14.—Yesterday was held the Anniversary Meeting of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, which has been always gradually increasing, and was now more numerously attended than ever.—A number of the Duke of Bedford's sheep were exhibited, as well as several lots of Devonshire and other prize cattle. A number of premiums were also awarded, and a considerable addition was made to the Society of new Members. A subscription was also set on foot, with a view to procure the disclosure of Mr. Baker's recent discovery respecting the SMUT IN WHEAT.

Subscriptions have been opened at the THREE BANKING HOUSES in Bath, for the purpose of discharging the principal and interest of the late loan, or for a spirited prosecution of the war, if necessary, on the plan lately suggested by Mr. Palmer, mayor.

The mayor of Bath has subscribed the sum of 1400*l.* towards a vigorous prosecution of the war, in case of the pending negotiation being broken off. His example has been seconded by the subscription of Walter Long, esq. of 2000 guineas, and of two ladies of his family, of 500 guineas each.

The Prince of Wales being on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of York, at their house in Bath, the royal party, with the corporation of Bristol, and a numerous party of the neighbouring nobility, &c. were invited to a splendid entertainment at the Guildhall, given at the expence of the corporation. The Prince of Wales was also presented with the freedom of the city of Bath, in a superb gold box.

The Prince of Wales, before he quitted Bath, left one hundred guineas with the mayor, for the benefit of the General Hospital in that city.

In consequence of some disagreements between the company and the proprietor of the rooms, at Bristol Hotwells, relative to the appointment of a Master of the Ceremonies (tenaciously insisted on by the company) the latter have opened a subscription for providing other rooms for the accommodation of the public, &c.

Married.—At Bath, Mr. Evans to Miss F. Farrer, of Shrewsbury. Mr. R. Jones to Miss W. Pettinghall. Mr. G. Shaw to Miss M. Wilkins. G. W. Burslem, esq. of Derbyshire, to Mrs. Wadman. Mr. S. Wilson, of Bristol, to Mrs. Thwaite. Mr. J. Jeffries to Miss M. Hobbs.

At Bristol, Mr. D. Legg to Miss Almon, of Clifton. Mr. R. Ellis to Miss M. Ellison. Mr. J. Hobbs to Mrs. Webber. Mr. H. Davis, of Kidderminster, to Miss E. Curtis. Mr.

Mr. Kinton to Miss Washer. Mr. Jackson to Miss Owen.

At Chewton, Mr. W. Flower to Miss D. York. At Shopham, H. Wintey, esq. of Loxton, to Mrs. Stevens.

Died.—At Bristol, aged 73, Capt. Webb, well-known as a popular preacher amongst the various methodist societies throughout the Kingdom; he it was, indeed, who formed the first society of this persuasion on the continent of North America. He had been, formerly, a lieutenant in the 48th reg. and lost an eye in that celebrated action which was distinguished by the fall of Wolfe and Montcalm—In manners he was elegant, and in piety active—It may be safely asserted, that his life was a comment on the truths he taught, and his death demonstrated that “the end of the upright man is peace.”

Also at Bristol, Mr. J. Dyer. Mrs. Thorn. Mrs. Broad. Mr. S. Cox. Miss Fisher. Mr. W. Foot. Mr. Sowerby. Mr. Chaplin (at the Hot Wells). Mrs. Jenkins. Mr. Spencer. Mr. Hewlett. Mr. Lee. Mrs. Lifcomb. Mrs. Cornham. Mr. Cook. Mrs. Cooper. Mrs. Rishdon. Near B. Capt. J. Shaw, Avon master of the port. Mrs. Cuddiford. Mr. Bird. Mrs. Rossiter. Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Trehame. Mr. Bailey. Mrs. S. Stevens. Mrs. Ashford. Mrs. Davie.

At Bath, Mrs. Painter. The rev. Mr. Basset, rector of Glentworth, Lincolnshire. Lady Cook, wife of Sir G. C. barr. of Wheatley, Yorkshire. The rev. R. Chambre, rector of Thornton, Cheshire, and Berrington, Salop. Capt. Fletcher. Mrs. Williams. Capt. Portier. Mrs. Seaman, daughter of the late bishop of Bath and Wells. Aged 80, G. Walep, esq. banker, of London. Mrs. Cromie.

At Wells, Mr. J. Podd, who had valiantly served his country, in a military capacity, during the reigns of George I and II. Mrs. Bacon, of Piper's Inn. Aged 80, Mrs. Smith, of Ilchester. At Shuteham, Mr. R. Stone. At Bishop's Hall, Mrs. Voissey. H. Deeble, esq. of Milbroke; he was found dead by the side of his horse. At Taunton, Mr. W. Odery and Mrs. Bacon. At Crewkerne, Miss Budd and Mrs. Greenham. The rev. H. F. Yeatman, prebend of Wells, and vicar of East Brent; an excellent parish priest, believing what he taught, and practising what he believed—as a tutor of Balliol Col. Oxon, he united, in his regimen, affability with discipline, conciliating the esteem of his pupils, while he consulted their improvement. At Stapleton, Miss Bengaugh.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.—Mr. D. Park, of Wimborn, St. Giles, to Miss Richardson, of Downton. At Hawkchurch, Mr. W. Mathews, to Miss M. Butcher. At Dorchester, Mr. G. Hawn, to Miss A. Dax. Mr. W. Lewis, to Miss Arnos, and Mr. T. Rickwood, to Miss Colbourn, of Sturminster Newton.

Died.—At Dorchester, Mrs. Erle. Mrs. Jones. Falling on a slippery pavement, she broke her leg and arm, and fractured her skull. At Poole, Mrs. A. Talbot. At Weymouth, Mr. T. Scriven; well known for his unrivalled

abilities, as a musician at a ship launch. Mr. J. Meatyard, of Hartgrove. At Sydling, 85, Mrs. Devenish. At Yetminster, Mr. Cable. Mrs. Harris; falling down stairs, she was killed on the spot. At Sherborn, 78, Mr. Fooks, attorney.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the South Devon Agricultural Society, a number of 5, 3, 2, and 1 guinea prizes were adjudged to claimants for long and faithful servitude, hoeing turnips, planting with apple-trees and potatoes, and for the best performances in ploughing, &c. The Society also voted 10 guineas towards a monument, proposed to be erected to the memory of the late Mr. Bakewell, of Leicestershire.

Married.—At Exeter, Mr. S. Beach, of Bristol, to Miss J. Sweeting. The rev. H. A. Hole, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Miss S. Horn, daughter of the late bishop of Norwich. Mr. Potbury to Miss Hill. Mr. W. Stephens to Miss Brownson, of Broadely Hill. Mr. T. Magridge to Mrs. G. Hobbs, of Newton St. Cyres. At Dunster, Mr. W. Jenkins to Miss E. Stedwell. At Northam, the rev. G. Burges to Miss Chapel. At Topsham, Mr. G. Haydon to Miss Price. T. S. Phelps, esq. of Bal Col. Oxon, to Miss M. Tucker, of Axminster.

Died.—At the seat of J. Buller, esq. Dr. W. Buller, bishop of Exeter—a number of severe domestic dispensations are thought to have hastened the dissolution of this excellent prelate—besides Col. B. who fell on the continent, he lost two sons in a decline.

At Exeter, Mr. Wooton. Mr. G. Townshend. Mrs. Whiting. Miss A. Lacroche. Mr. C. Pleafe. Mr. Kendall. Mr. Tozer. G. Pyne, esq. Mrs. Atkinson, a liberal benefactress to the poor, an agreeable companion, and an affectionate friend. Mrs. Turner.

Mr. R. Beere, of Crediton. Mr. Dunkerton, of Shipton Mallet. Mrs. Dodd, of Chagford. At Exmouth, the rev. R. A. Maude. At Topsham, Mr. D. Sweetland. At Honiton, R. Northcote, esq. P. Pering, esq. of Membrland, formerly one of the council at Fort St. George, India.

CORNWALL.

Married.—At St. Gluvias, the rev. C. Powlett, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, rector of Winslade, and vicar of Itchin Stoke, Hants, to Miss Temple. At Falmouth, Mr. J. Hodges, aged 60, to Miss K. Woon, aged 25.

Died.—Mr. J. Simpson, of Helstone.

WALES.

The Agricultural Society of Glamorganshire distributed lately a number of premiums, with a view particularly to encourage the practice of setting or dibbling wheat.

The opening of a new and productive colliery at the Borough of Loughor, Glamorganshire, was lately celebrated at that place with great festivity.

Married.—The rev. Tho. Wood, to Miss Jones, of Upton, Pembrokeshire. The rev. Hugh Lloyd, to Miss Morgan, daughter of J. M. esq. of Killypl. S. F. H. Gwynne, esq. of Gjaabane

Glanbarne Park, co. Caernarthen, to Miss M. A. Smythies, of Colchester. At Oswestry, T. L. Jones, esq. to Miss Gibbons.

At Mold, Flintshire, Sir H. Goodricke, bart. of Ribstone, Yorkshire, to Miss C. Fortescue.

Died.]—At Brecon, Tho. B. Lloyd, Esq. a man greatly beloved by his family and friends. Mrs. Trecharne, wife of L. T. esq. of Coedri-glan, co. Glamorgan. At Brecon, Mrs. Long-allow, of the Post Office.

At Hott, Denbighshire, J. Salisbury, esq.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The Monmouthshire canal is about to receive further improvements, by an extension of the original line, &c.

Married.]—Mr. J. Gunter, of Pentrawillan, to Miss Jones, of Mount Pleasant.

Died.]—At Monmouth, Mrs. Morgan, relict of Mr. J. M. surgeon; a woman of very amiable character. Richard Morgan, esq. of Argad, near Monmouth.

SCOTLAND.

From an act of council of the corporation of Edinburgh, who have taken under their patronage "the subscription for the wives and families of soldiers in the service of their country," it appears, that 1092 persons have received allowances from the charity, from Aug. 8, 1795, to Oct. 25, 1796.

The small pox is making dreadful ravages among the children in different parts of Scotland. The people have a steadfast aversion to inoculation, grounded on ignorant and superstitious notions.

Married.]—At Aberdeen, J. Smith, esq. of Brechin, to Miss M. Irvine.

Died.]—At Blervie, the Lady of the Hon. L. Duff, brother of the Earl of Fife.

At Edinburgh, Mr. H. Stephens. J. Richmond, esq. Miss C. F. Crawford.

At Dolarmains, J. H. Williamson, esq. W. Somervell, of Kennox, esq.

At Williamsfield, W. Duthie, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Ramsay Lodge, J. Ramsay, esq. Accomptant General of the Excise for North Britain. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Miss Cramton.

At Fort Augustus, aged 84, A. Trapaud, esq. Lieut. Governor of that garrison.—He was aid-de-camp to Gen. Ponsonby, at the battle of Fontenoy; and to Gen. Hulke, at that of Culloden.

IRELAND.

Married.]—Capt. J. Godfrey, of the Kerry militia, to Miss Cromie.

Died.]—At Dromore, the rev. F. Brown, Dean of Elphin. At Cork, R. Harris, esq. At Limerick, W. Perry, esq.

AGRICULTURE.—MONTHLY REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

The late **INTENSE FROST**, which came on before the ground was sufficiently covered with snow, excited no small degree of alarm for the **TURNIPS** and **LATTER SOWN WHEATS**. The former, in districts where they are drilled, and the large turnip cultivated, particularly those early sown, have, doubtless, suffered considerably. The **WHEATS**, however, since the thaw, have again begun to revive, and apparently have received but little injury. On the whole, the young **WHEATS**, that are above ground, look tolerably; and as the late high prices have occasioned larger quantities to be sown, the value next year may be expected to be still farther diminished.

The Soil having, during the month, been locked up from the plough, the chief employment of the husbandman has been **THRESHING**. Large supplies of every sort of grain have, in consequence, been brought to market, and a considerable reduction of price has been felt over the whole island. The **AVERAGE PRICE** of **WHEAT**, by the last return for England and Wales, was 58s. 3d. per quarter.—It is here worthy of observation, that **THRESHING MACHINES** are daily coming into more general use, particularly in the North of England. The experience of every intelligent farmer proves the superior utility of this mode of threshing. The business being performed in a much greater degree of perfection, and at less than half the expence.

The reports from every part of the kingdom, and particularly those from Scotland, describe, in very alarming terms, the actual scarcity of **CATTLE**. **BLACK CATTLE**, in particular, fetch enormous prices. At the late Falkirk Fair, in North Britain, 14l. a head was given for two-years old **Stouts**. **BEEF**, in consequence, must nearly double its price to the consumer in the course of next year, or the purchasers of cattle at the present fairs and markets must be losers. At this time it sells at Inverness at 6d. per lb. and in Newgate-market from 8d. to 10d. per lb.

The demand for **SHEEP**, and the prices of **MUTTON**, keep pace with those of cattle and beef. So great is the demand, that in the Highlands of Scotland almost every **Wether** is sold for the next season; and even for the next year's **Lambs** much money is actually already advanced. In the markets at Inverness, **MUTTON** fetches 4d. in those at Edinburgh 5d. and 6d. and in those of London 7d. and 8d.

PIGS, as well for the butcher as for feeding, are high, and are likely to continue so. **HORSES** are the only article of live-stock at all reasonable in price.

WOOL continues as before.

The duty on **HOPS** amounts only to 79,400l.; the demand for them has consequently increased. **Bags, Kent**, fell from 60s. to 96s; **Pockets** from 80s. to 112s.

STATE PAPERS,
COMPRISING THE WHOLE OF THE
CORRESPONDENCE
RELATIVE TO THE LATE NEGOCIATION FOR PEACE
BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE,
AS LAID UPON THE TABLES OF THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,
ON THE 27TH AND 28TH OF DECEMBER.

(No. 1.)

SIR, *Downing-street, Sept. 6, 1796.*
IN obedience to the orders of the KING, my Master, I have the honour to transmit to you the inclosed Note, and to request of you that you will forward it to His Danish Majesty's Minister at Paris, to be by him communicated to the Executive Directory.

The sentiments of your Court are too well known to the KING to admit of HIS MAJESTY's entertaining any doubt of the satisfaction with which HIS DANISH MAJESTY will see the intervention of his Ministers employed on such an occasion, or of the earnestness with which you, Sir, will concur in a measure that has for its object the re-establishment of Peace.
To the Count de Wedel Jarlsberg.] GRENVILLE.

NOTE. (No. 2.)

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, animated with the same desire which he has already manifested, to terminate, by just, honourable, and permanent Conditions of Peace, a War which has extended itself throughout all parts of the World, is willing to omit nothing on his part which may contribute to this object.

It is with this view that he has thought it proper to avail himself of the confidential intervention of the Ministers of a Neutral Power, to demand of the Executive Directory, Passports for a Person of Confidence, whom HIS MAJESTY would send to Paris with a Commission to discuss with the Government there, all the means the most proper to produce so desirable an end.

And HIS MAJESTY is persuaded that he shall receive, without delay, through the same channel, a satisfactory answer to this demand, which cannot fail to place, in a still clearer light, the just and pacific dispositions which he entertains in common with his Allies.

Westminster, Sept. 6, 1796.] GRENVILLE.
(No. 3.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency, that the Note addressed to the Executive Directory of France, in date of the 6th of the present month, was transmitted by Mr. KOENEMAN, Chargé d'Affaires of HIS DANISH MAJESTY, to M. DELACROIX, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Paris, who promised that an Answer should be returned to it, after it had been submitted to the consideration of the Government. Three days having elapsed in expectation of this Answer, Mr. KOENEMAN went a second time to the Minister above mentioned, who gave him to understand, that the Executive Directory had

not permitted him to return an Answer in writing, but that he was directed to express himself verbally to this effect:

"That the Executive Directory of the French Republic would not, for the future, receive or answer any Overtures of Confidential Papers, transmitted through any intermediate channel from the Enemies of the Republic, but that if they would send Persons furnished with full powers and official papers, these might, upon the Frontiers, demand the Passports necessary for proceeding to Paris."

London, Sept. 23, Co. de WEDEL JARLSBERG.
1796.

(No. 4.)

SIR,

Paris, Sept. 19, 1796,

I WAS indisposed at my country-house when your Excellency's Courier brought me the Letters which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me on the 7th inst. together with the Note of Lord GRENVILLE enclosed therein. I set off for Paris on the following day, where, after demanding an audience of Citizen DELACROIX, Minister for Foreign Affairs, I presented the Note above mentioned, accompanied by another in my own name, in which I explained the motives that had induced me to undertake a measure for which I had no authority from my Court. He promised to submit the two Notes to the inspection of the Government, and to return me an answer immediately. Having waited for three days without receiving an answer, I went a second time to wait upon the Minister, who, in a very dry tone, informed me, that the Executive Directory had not permitted him to return an answer in writing, but that he was directed to express himself verbally to this effect:

"That the Executive Directory of the French Republic would not for the future receive or answer any confidential overtures, or papers, transmitted through any intermediate channel from the Enemies of the Republic; but that, if they would send persons furnished with full powers and official papers, these might upon the Frontiers, demand the passports necessary for proceeding to Paris."

Such, sir, is the result of a measure which I have taken at your request. I wish, for the sake of humanity, that we may meet with better success, at some future period; but I fear that this period is still at a great distance.

KOENEMAN.

To his Excellency the Count de Wedel Jarlsberg.
NOTE.

NOTE. (No. 5.)

IN demanding of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, through the intervention of the Ministers of a Neutral Power, a Passport for a Confidential Person to be sent to Paris, the Court of London accompanied this demand with express declaration, that this Person should be commissioned to discuss with the Government all the means the most proper for conducting to the re-establishment of Peace.

The KING, persevering in the same sentiments which he has already so unequivocally declared, will not leave to his Enemies the smallest pretext for eluding a discussion, the result of which will necessarily serve either to produce the happiness of so many Nations, or at least to render evident the views and dispositions of those who oppose themselves to it.

It is therefore in pursuance of these sentiments, that the undersigned is charged to declare, that, as soon as the Executive Directory shall think proper to transmit to the undersigned the necessary Passports (of which he, by this Note, renews the demand already made) His BRITANNIC MAJESTY will send to Paris a Person furnished with full Powers and Official Instructions, to negotiate with the Executive Directory on the means of terminating the present War, by a Pacification, just, honourable, and solid, calculated to restore repose to Europe, and to ensure for the time to come the general tranquillity.

GRENVILLE.

*Westminster, Sept. 27, 1796.**To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Paris.*

(No. 6.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit to Lord GRENVILLE a Copy of the Decree of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, in answer to his Note of the * 27th September, 1796 (O. S.)

He will there see a proof of the earnest desire of the French Government to profit of the Overture that is made to them, in the hope that it may lead to Peace with the Government of England.

I have the honour to send to him, at the same time, the Passports required for the Minister Plenipotentiary whom His BRITANNIC MAJESTY proposes to name to treat; and I request Lord GRENVILLE to accept the assurance of my personal wishes for the success of this Negotiation, as well as that of my most perfect consideration.

CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, 11 Vendemiaire, 5th Year of the French Republic.

(No. 7.)

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF THE DECREES OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.
The 9th Vendemiaire, 5th Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

THE Executive Directory, upon consideration of the Note addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by Lord GRENVILLE, dated Westminster, September 24, 1796, wishing to give a proof of the desire which it entertains, to make Peace with England, decrees as follows :

* Sic in Orig.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XI.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs is charged to deliver the necessary Passports to the Envoy of England, who shall be furnished with full Powers, not only for preparing and negotiating the Peace between the French Republic and that Power, but for concluding it definitively between them.

(No. 7*.)

LORD MALMESBURY, who is appointed by the KING to treat with the French Government for a just and equitable Peace, calculated to restore repose to Europe, and to ensure the public tranquillity for the time to come, will have the honour of delivering this Letter from me to M. DELACROIX.

The distinguished rank and merit of the Minister of whom His MAJESTY has made choice on this occasion, makes it unnecessary for me to say any thing in his recommendation; at the same time that it furnishes a fresh proof of the desire of His MAJESTY to contribute to the success of this Negotiation: for which object I entertain the most sanguine wishes.

GRENVILLE.

*Westminster, October 13, 1796.**To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Paris.*

(No. 8.)

LORD MALMESBURY, named by his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, as his Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, has the honour to announce, by his Secretary, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, his arrival at Paris; and to request of him, at the same time, to be so good as to appoint the hour at which he may wait upon him, for the purpose of communicating to him the object of his mission.

*Paris, October 22, 1796.**To the Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

(No. 9.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs learns with satisfaction the arrival of Lord MALMESBURY, Plenipotentiary of His BRITANNIC MAJESTY. He will have the honour to receive him tomorrow, at eleven o'clock in the morning, or at any later hour that may suit him, till two o'clock. He hopes that Lord MALMESBURY will forgive him for thus limiting the time, on account of the nature and the multiplicity of his occupations.

1st Brumaire, An. 5. (October 22, 1796.)

(No. 10.)

LORD MALMESBURY has the honour to thank the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the obliging Answer which he has just received from him.

He accepts with pleasure the first moment proposed, and will wait upon him tomorrow morning, at eleven o'clock precisely.

*Paris, October 22.**To the Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

(No. 11.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has the honour to apprise Lord MALMESBURY, Commissioner Plenipotentiary of His BRITANNIC MAJESTY, that he has received from the Executive Directory, the necessary Powers for negotiating

and

and concluding Peace between the Republic and HIS MAJESTY.

To-morrow, if LORD MALMESBURY pleases, the respective Powers shall be exchanged. The Minister for Foreign Affairs will then be ready to receive the Propositions, which Lord MALMESBURY is commissioned to make to the Republic, on the part of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs requests Lord MALMESBURY, to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

2 Brumaire, Aug. 5. CH. DELACROIX.
(No. 12.)

LORD MALMESBURY has the honour to present his acknowledgements to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the communication which he has just made to him, and he will have the honour to wait upon him to-morrow, at the hour which he shall have the goodness to appoint, to receive the Copy of the full powers with which he is furnished on the part of the Executive Directory; and as soon as they shall have been exchanged, he will be ready to commence the Negotiation with which he is charged.

He requests the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

Paris, Oct. 23, 1796. MALMESBURY.
(No. 13.)

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF THE DECREES OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

2 Brumaire, (22 Nov.) 5th Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

THE Executive Directory, after having heard the Report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

The Citizen CHARLES DELACROIX, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is charged to negotiate with Lord MALMESBURY, Commissioner Plenipotentiary of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, furnished with full powers to prepare and negotiate Peace between the French Republic and that Power, and to conclude it definitively between them. The Directory gives to the said Minister all powers necessary for concluding and signing the Treaty of Peace, to take place between the Republic and HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY. He shall conform himself to the Instructions which shall be given him. He shall render a regular account, from time to time, of the progress and of the issue of the Negotiations.

The present Decree shall not be printed at this time.

(No. 14.)

MEMORIAL.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY desiring, as he has already declared, to contribute, as far as depends on him, to the re-establishment of public tranquillity, and to ensure, by the means of just, honourable, and solid conditions of Peace, the future repose of Europe; HIS MAJESTY is of opinion, that the best means of attaining, with all possible expedition, that salutary end, will be to agree, at the beginning of the Negotiation, on the general principle which shall serve as a basis for the definitive arrangements.

The first object of Negotiation for Peace generally relates to the Restitutions and Cessions

which the respective Parties have mutually to demand, in consequence of the events of the War.

Great Britain, from the uninterrupted success of her Naval War, finds herself in a situation to have no Restitution to demand of France, from which, on the contrary, she has taken Establishments and Colonies of the highest importance, and of a value almost incalculable.

But, on the other hand, France has made, on the Continent of Europe, Conquests, to which HIS MAJESTY can be the less indifferent, as the most important interests of his People, and the most sacred engagements of his Crown, are essentially implicated therein.

The magnanimity of the KING, his inviolable good faith, and his desire to restore repose to so many Nations, induce him to consider the situation of affairs as affording the means of procuring for all the Belligerent Powers, just and equitable terms of Peace, and such as are calculated to ensure for the time to come the general tranquillity.

It is on this footing, then, that he proposes to negotiate, by offering to make Compensation to France, by proportionable Restitutions, for those arrangements to which she will be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just demands of the King's Allies, and to preserve the political Balance of Europe.

Having made his first overture, HIS MAJESTY will, in the sequel, explain himself more particularly on the application of this principle of the different objects which may be discussed between the respective Parties.

It is this application which will constitute the subject of those discussions into which HIS MAJESTY has authorised his Minister to enter, as soon as the principle to be adopted as the general basis of the Negotiation is known.

But HIS MAJESTY cannot omit to declare, that if this generous and equitable offer should not be accepted, or if, unfortunately, the discussions which may ensue should fail to produce the desired effect, neither this general proposition, nor those more detailed, which may result from it, can be regarded, in any case, as points agreed upon or admitted by HIS MAJESTY.

Paris, Oct. 24, 1796. MALMESBURY.
(No. 15.)

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Paris, 5 Brumaire, 5th Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

THE Executive Directory orders the Minister for Foreign Affairs to make the following Answer to Lord MALMESBURY:

The Executive Directory sees with pain, that, at the moment when it had reason to hope for the speedy return of Peace between the French Republic and HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, the proposal of Lord MALMESBURY, offers nothing but dilatory or very distant means of bringing the Negotiation to a conclusion.

The Directory observes, that if Lord MALMESBURY would have agreed to treat separately,

ly, as he was formally authorised by the tenor of his Credentials, the Negotiations might have been considerably abridged; that the necessity of balancing with the interests of the two Powers, those of the Allies of Great Britain, multiplies the combinations, increases the difficulties, tends to the formation of a Congress, the forms of which, it is known, are always tardy, and requires the accession of Powers which hitherto have displayed no desire of accommodation, and have not given to Lord MALMESBURY himself, according to his own declaration, any power to stipulate for them.

Thus, without prejudging the intentions of Lord MALMESBURY; without drawing any conclusion from the circumstance of his declaration not appearing to accord with his Credentials; without supposing that he has received any secret instructions which would destroy the effect of his ostensible powers; without pretending, in short, to assert, that the British Government have had a double object in view—to prevent, by general propositions, the partial propositions of other powers and to obtain from the People of England, the means of continuing the War, by throwing upon the Republic the odium of a delay, occasioned by themselves; the Executive Directory cannot but perceive, that the proposition of Lord MALMESBURY is nothing more than a renewal, under more amicable forms, of the propositions made last year by Mr. WICKHAM, and that it presents but a distant hope of Peace.

The Executive Directory farther observe, with regard to the principle of retrocessions advanced by Lord MALMESBURY, that such a principle, presented in a vague and isolated manner, cannot serve as the basis of Negotiation; that the first points of consideration are, the common necessity of a just and solid Peace—the political equilibrium which absolute retrocessions might destroy—and then the means which the Belligerent Powers may possess;—the one to retain conquests at a time when it was supported by a great number of Allies, now detached from the Coalition; and the other, to recover them at a time when those who were at first its enemies, have almost all become either its Allies, or at least neuter.

Nevertheless, the Executive Directory, animated with an ardent desire of putting a stop to the scourge of War, and to prove that they will not reject any means of reconciliation, declare, that as soon as Lord MALMESBURY shall exhibit to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, sufficient Powers from the Allies of Great Britain, for stipulating for their respective interests, accompanied by a promise on their part to subscribe to whatever shall be concluded in their names, the Executive Directory will hasten to give an answer to the specific propositions which shall be submitted to them, and that the difficulties shall be removed, as far as may be consistent with the safety and dignity of the French Republic.

(No. 16.)

THE Undersigned has not failed to transmit to his Court, the Answer of the Executive Directory, to the Proposals which he was charged to make, as an opening to a pacific Negotiation.

With regard to the offensive and injurious insinuations which are contained in that Paper, and which are only calculated to throw new obstacles in the way of the accommodation which the French Government professes to desire, the KING has deemed it far beneath his dignity to permit an Answer to be made to them on his part in any manner whatsoever.

The progress and the result of the Negotiation, will sufficiently prove the principles by which it will have been directed on each side; and it is neither by revolting reproaches, wholly destitute of foundation, nor by reciprocal invective, that a sincere wish to accomplish the great work of pacification can be evinced.

The Undersigned passes, therefore, to the first object of discussion brought forward in the Answer of the Executive Directory;—that of a separate Negotiation, to which it has been supposed, without the smallest foundation, that the Undersigned was authorised to accede.

His full Powers, made out in the usual form, give him all necessary authority to negotiate and to conclude the Peace; but these Powers prescribe to him neither the form, the nature, nor the conditions of the future Treaty.

Upon these points, he is bound to conform himself, according to the long established and received custom of Europe, to the instructions which he shall receive from his Court; and accordingly, he did not fail to acquaint the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at their first conference, that the KING his Master had expressly enjoined him to listen to no Proposal tending to separate the interests of HIS MAJESTY from those of his Allies.

There can be no question, then, but of a Negotiation which shall combine the interests and pretensions of all the Powers who make a common cause with the KING in the present War.

In the course of the present Negotiation, the intervention, or, at least, the participation of these Powers, will doubtless become absolutely necessary; and HIS MAJESTY hopes to find at all times, the same dispositions to treat, upon a just, and equitable basis, on which HIS MAJESTY the EMPEROR and KING, gave to the French Government so striking a proof, at the very moment of the opening of the present Campaign.

But it appears, that the waiting for a formal and definitive authority on the part of the Allies of the KING, before Great Britain and France begin to discuss, even provisionally, the principles of the Negotiation, would be to create a very useless delay.

A conduct wholly different has been observed by these two Powers, on almost all similar occasions; and HIS MAJESTY thinks, that the best proof which they can give, at the present moment, to all Europe, of their mutual desire to put a stop, as soon as possible, to the calamities of War, would be to settle, without delay, the basis of a combined Negotiation, inviting, at the same time, their Allies to concur in it, in the manner the most proper for accelerating the general Pacification.

It is with this view that the Undersigned was charged to propose at first, and at the very commencement of the Negotiation, a principle, which the generosity and good faith of HIS MAJESTY could alone dictate to him—that of making compensation to France, by proportionable restitutions, for the arrangements to which she will be to consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of the KING's Allies, and to preserve the political Balance of Europe.

The Executive Directory has not explained itself in a precise manner, either as to the acceptance of this principle, or as to the changes or modifications which it may desire to be made in it; nor has it, in short, proposed any other principle whatever to answer the same end.

The Undersigned, then, has orders to recur to this point, and to demand, on that head, a frank and precise explanation, in order to abridge the delays which must necessarily result from the difficulty of form which has been started by the Executive Directory.

He is authorised to add to this demand the express declaration, that HIS MAJESTY, in communicating to his august Allies every successive step which he may take, relative to the object of the present Negotiation, and in fulfilling, towards these Sovereigns, in the most efficacious manner, all the duties of a good and faithful Ally, will omit nothing on his part, as well to dispose them to concur in this Negotiation, by the means the most proper to facilitate its progress, and insure its success, as to induce them always to persist in sentiments conformable to the wishes which he entertains for the return of a general Peace, upon just, honourable, and permanent conditions.

Paris, Nov. 12, 1796. MALMESBURY.
(No. 17.)

THE Undersigned is charged, by the Executive Directory, to invite you to point out, without the smallest delay, and expressly, the objects of reciprocal compensation which you propose.

He is, moreover, charged to demand of you, what are the dispositions to treat, on a just and equitable basis, of which HIS MAJESTY the EMPEROR and KING, gave to the French Government so striking a proof, at the very commencement of the Campaign? The Executive Directory is unacquainted with it.—It was the EMPEROR and KING who broke the Armistice.

CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, 22 Brumaire (Nov. 12.)
(No. 18.)

THE Undersigned does not hesitate a moment to answer the two Questions which you have been instructed by the Executive Directory to put to him.

The Memorial presented this morning by the Undersigned proposes, in express terms, on the part of HIS MAJESTY the King of Great Britain, to compensate France, by proportionable restitutions, for the arrangements to which she will be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of the KING's Allies, and to preserve the political Balance of Europe.

Before the formal acceptance of this principle,

or the proposal, on the part of the Executive Directory, of some other principle which might equally serve as the basis of a Negotiation for a general Peace, the Undersigned cannot be authorised to designate the objects of reciprocal Compensation.

As to the proof of the pacific dispositions given to the French Government by HIS MAJESTY the EMPEROR and KING, at the opening of the Campaign, the Undersigned contents himself with a reference to the following words contained in the Note of Baron d'EULEMAN, on the 4th of June last.

“The operations of the war will in no wise prevent HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY from being ever ready to concur, agreeably to any form of Negotiation which shall be adopted, in concert with the Belligerent Powers, in the discussion of proper means for putting a stop to the farther effusion of human blood.”

This Note was presented after the Armistice was broken.

Paris, Nov. 12, 1796. MALMESBURY.
(No. 19.)

THE Minister Plenipotentiary of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY requests the Minister for Foreign Affairs to inform him, whether he is to consider the Official Note which he received from him yesterday evening, as the Answer to that which Lord MALMESBURY delivered yesterday morning to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by order of his Court? He applies for this information, that the departure of his Courier may not be unnecessarily delayed.

Paris, Nov. 13, 1796. MALMESBURY.
(No. 20.)

THE Undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs, declares to Lord MALMESBURY, Minister Plenipotentiary from HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, that he is to consider the Official Note sent to him yesterday as the Answer to that which Lord MALMESBURY had addressed to him on the morning of the same day.

CHARLES DELACROIX.

23 Brumaire, Nov. 13, 1796.
(No. 21.)

LORD MALMESBURY has just received the Answer of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he declares that the Official Note which he sent to him yesterday is to be considered as the Answer to that which Lord MALMESBURY addressed to him on the morning of the same day.

Lord MALMESBURY will transmit it this day to his Court. *Paris, Nov. 13, 1796.*

(No. 22.)

THE Undersigned, in reply to your second Note of yesterday, is ordered, by the Executive Directory, to declare to you, that he has nothing to add to the Answer which has been addressed to you. He is also instructed to ask you, whether, on each official communication which shall take place between you and him, it will be necessary for you to send a Courier to receive special instructions? CHARLES DELACROIX.

Paris, 23 Brumaire, Nov. 13.
(No. 23.)

THE Undersigned will not fail to transmit to his Court the Note which he has just received from

from the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He declares likewise that he shall dispatch Couriers to his Court as often as the official Communications to him may require special instructions.

Paris 13th Nov. 1796. MALMESBURY.
(No. 24.)

THE Court of London having been informed of what has passed in consequence of the last Memorial delivered by its order to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, does not think it necessary to add any thing to the Answer made by the Undersigned to the two Questions which the Directory thought proper to address to him.

That Court waits, therefore, and with the greatest anxiety, for an explanation of the sentiments of the Directory, with regard to the principle it has proposed, as the basis of a Negotiation, and the adoption of which appeared to be the best means of accelerating the progress of a discussion so important to the happiness of so many nations.

The Undersigned has, in consequence, received orders to renew the demand of a frank and precise Answer on this point, in order that his Court may know, with certainty, whether the Directory accepts that proposal; or desires to make any change or modifications whatever in it; or, finally, whether it would wish to propose any other principle that may promote the same end?

Paris, Nov. 26, 1796. MALMESBURY.
(No. 25.)

IN answer to the Note delivered yesterday, November 26, by Lord MALMESBURY, the Undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs is instructed by the Directory, to observe, that the answers made on the 5th and 22d of last Brumaire, contained an acknowledgment of the principle of Compensation, and that, in order to remove every pretext for farther discussion on that point, the Undersigned, in the name of the Executive Directory, now makes a formal and positive declaration of such acknowledgment.

In consequence, Lord MALMESBURY is again invited to give a speedy and categorical Answer to the Proposal made to him on the 22d of last Brumaire, and which was conceived in these terms: "The Undersigned is instructed by the Executive Directory, to invite you to designate, without the least delay, and expressly, the objects of reciprocal Compensation which you have to propose."

Paris, Nov. 27, 1796. CH. DELACROIX.
(No. 26.)

THE Undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of His BRITANNIC MAJESTY, in answer to the Note dated this morning, which was sent to him by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, hastens to assure him, that he will not delay a moment in communicating it to his Court, from which he must necessarily wait for farther orders, before he can explain himself upon the important points which it contains.

Paris, 27th Nov. 1796. MALMESBURY.
(No. 27.)

THE Undersigned is charged to transmit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the inclosed Memorial, containing the Proposals of his Court,

with respect to the application of the general principle already established, as the basis of the Negotiation for Peace.

He will, with the utmost readiness, enter with that Minister into every explanation which the state and progress of the Negotiation will allow, and he will not fail to enter into the discussion of these Propositions, or of any counter-project which may be transmitted to him on the part of the Executive Directory, with that frankness and that spirit of conciliation, which correspond with the just and pacific intentions of his Court.

Paris, Dec. 17, 1796. MALMESBURY.
(No. 28.)

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORIAL, ON THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF RESTITUTION, COMPENSATION, AND RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENT.

THE principle, already established, as the basis of the Negotiation, by the consent of the two Governments, is founded on Restitutions to be made by His BRITANNIC MAJESTY to France, in compensation for the arrangements to which that Power may consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of the Allies of the King, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

In order to accomplish these objects, in the manner the most complete, and to offer a fresh proof of the sincerity of his wishes for the re-establishment of general tranquillity, His MAJESTY would propose, that there should be given to this principle, on each side, all the latitude of which it may be susceptible.

I. His MAJESTY demands therefore,

1. The restitution to His Majesty the EMPEROR and KING, of all his dominions, on the footing of the Status ante Bellum.

2. The re-establishment of Peace between the Germanic Empire and France, by a suitable arrangement, conformably to the respective interests, and to the general safety of Europe. This arrangement to be negotiated with His IMPERIAL MAJESTY, as constitutional Head of the Empire, either by the intervention of the KING, or immediately as His IMPERIAL MAJESTY shall prefer.

3. The evacuation of Italy by the French Troops, with an engagement not to interfere in the internal affairs of that Country; which should be re-established, as far as possible, upon the footing of the Status ante Bellum.

In the course of the Negotiation, a more detailed discussion may be entered into of the farther measures which it may be proper to adopt, respecting the objects of these three Articles, in order to the providing more effectually for the future security of the respective limits and possessions, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

II. With regard to the other Allies of His BRITANNIC MAJESTY, His Majesty demands, that there be reserved to Her Majesty the EMPRESS of all the RUSSIAS, a full and unlimited power of taking part in this Negotiation, whenever she may think fit; or of acceding to the Definitive Treaty, and thereby returning to a state of Peace with France.

III. His

III. HIS MAJESTY also demands, that Her Most Faithful MAJESTY may be comprehended in this Negotiation, and may return to a state of peace with France, without any cession or burthen some condition on either side.

IV. On these conditions, HIS MAJESTY offers to France the entire and unreserved restitution of all the Conquests which he has made on that Power in the East and West Indies, proposing at the same time that a mutual understanding should be established as to the means of securing for the future the tranquillity of the two Nations, and of consolidating, as much as possible, the advantages of their respective possessions. HIS MAJESTY offers, in like manner, the restitution of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and of the Fishery of Newfoundland, on the footing of the *Status ante Bellum*.

But if, in addition to this, HIS MAJESTY were to waive the right given to him by the express stipulations of the Treaty of Utrecht, of opposing the cession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo to France, HIS MAJESTY would then demand, in return for this concession, a compensation, which might secure, at least in some degree, the maintenance of the balance of the respective possessions in that part of the world.

V. In all the cases of cessions or restitutions, which may come in question in the course of this Negotiation, there should be granted on each side, to all individuals, the most unlimited right to withdraw with their families and their property, and to sell their land and other immovable possessions; and adequate arrangements should also be made, in the course of this Negotiation, for the removal of all sequestrations, and for the satisfaction of the just claims which individuals on either side may have to make upon the respective Governments.

MALMESBURY.

(No. 29.)

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORIAL ON THE PEACE WITH SPAIN AND HOLLAND.

The Allies of France not having hitherto expressed any desire or disposition to treat with the KING, HIS MAJESTY might have forborne to enter into any detail on their account; but, in order to avoid any delays prejudicial to the great object which the KING has in view, and to accelerate the work of a General Peace, HIS MAJESTY will not refuse to explain himself in the first instance on the points which concern those Powers. If, then, the CATHOLIC KING should desire to be comprehended in this Negotiation, or to be allowed to accede to the Definitive Treaty, this would meet with no obstacle on the part of HIS MAJESTY.—Nothing having hitherto been conquered by either of the two Sovereigns from the other, no other point could, at the present moment, come into question, but that of the re-establishment of Peace, simply, and without any restitution or compensation whatever, except such as might possibly result from the application of the principle declared at the end of the fourth Article of the Memorial already delivered to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

But if, during the Negotiation, any alteration should take place in the state of things, in this respect, it will then be proper to agree upon the restitutions and compensations to be made on each side.

With regard to the Republic of the United Provinces, HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY and his Allies find themselves too nearly interested in the political situation of those Provinces, to be able to consent in their favour to the re-establishment of the *Status ante Bellum* as with respect to territorial possessions, unless France could, on her part, reinstate them in all respects in the same political situation in which they stood before the War.

If, at least, it were possible to re-establish in those Provinces, agreeably to what is believed to be the wish of a great majority of the inhabitants, their ancient Constitution and form of Government, HIS MAJESTY might then be disposed to relax, in their favour, from a very considerable part of the conditions on which the present state of things obliges him to insist.

But if, on the contrary, it is with the Republic of Holland, in its present state, that their BRITANNIC and IMPERIAL MAJESTIES will have to treat, they will feel themselves obliged to seek in territorial acquisitions, those compensations, and that security, which such a state of things will have rendered indispensable to them.

Restitutions of any kind, in favour of Holland, could in that case be admitted in so far only as they shall be compensated by arrangements calculated to contribute to the security of the Austrian Netherlands. The means of accomplishing this object will be found in the Cessions which France has exacted in her Treaty of Peace with Holland, and the possession of which by that Power would in any case be absolutely incompatible with the security of the Austrian Netherlands in the hands of HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

It is on these principles that HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY would be ready to treat for the re-establishment of Peace with the Republic of Holland in its present state. The details of such a discussion must necessarily lead to the consideration of what would be due to the interest and the rights of the House of Orange.

(No. 30)

MY LORD, Paris, Dec. 20, 1795.

Mr. ELLIS returned here from London on Thursday last, the 15th instant, at five, P.M. and delivered to me the Dispatches No. 11 and 12, with which he was charged by your Lordship.

Although nothing can be clearer, more ably drawn up, or more satisfactory, than the instructions they contain, yet as it was of the last importance that I should be completely master of the subject before I saw the French Minister, I delayed asking for a conference till late on Friday evening, with a view that it should not take place till Saturday morning.

He appointed the hour of eleven A.M. on that day, and it was near one before we parted. Although what is said by M. DELACROIX before

he has communicated with the Directory cannot be considered as officially binding, and probably may, in the event, be very different from what I shall hear when he speaks to me in their name, yet as it is impossible they should not nearly conjecture the nature of the overtures I should make, and of course be prepared in some degree for them, it is material that your Lordship should be accurately acquainted with the first impressions they appear to make on M. DELACROIX.

I prefaced what I had to communicate with saying, that I now came authorized to enter with him into a deliberation upon one of the most important subjects that perhaps ever was brought into discussion—that its magnitude forbade all *finesse*, excluded all prevarication, suspended all prejudices, and that as I had it in command to speak and act with freedom and truth, I expected that he, on his part, would consider these as the only means which could or ought to be employed, if he wished to see a Negotiation, in which the happiness of millions was involved, terminate successfully. That, for greater precision, and with a view to be clearly understood in what I was about to propose, I would give him a Confidential Memorial, accompanied by an Official Note, both of which, when he had perused them, would speak for themselves. The Memorial contained the conditions, on the accomplishment of which HIS MAJESTY considered the restoration of Peace to depend. The Note was expressive of HIS MAJESTY's readiness to enter into any explanation required by the Directory on the subject, or to receive any *Contre-projet*, resting on the same basis, which the Directory might be disposed to give in. That, moreover, I did not hesitate declaring to him, in conformity to the principles which I had laid down, and from which I certainly never should depart, at any period of the Negotiation, that I was prepared to answer any questions, explain and elucidate any points, on which it was possible to foresee that doubts or misconceptions could arise on the consideration of these Papers. —And having said thus much, I had only to remark, that I believed, in no similar Negotiation which had ever taken place, any Minister was authorized, in the first instance, to go so fully into the discussion as I now was —That I was sure neither the truth of this remark, nor the manifest conclusion to be drawn from it, would escape M. DELACROIX's observation.

I then put the two Papers into his hands. He began by reading the Note, on which of course he could only express satisfaction. After perusing the Confidential Memorial with all the attention it deserved, he, after a short pause, said, that it appeared to him to be liable to insurmountable objections; that it seemed to him to require much more than it conceded, and, in the event, not to leave France in a situation of proportional greatness to the Powers of Europe. He said, the Act of their Constitution, according to the manner in which it was interpreted by the best Publicists (and this phrase is worthy remark) made it impossible for the Republic to do what we required. The Austrian Netherlands were annexed to it; they

could not be disposed of without flinging the Nation into all the confusion which must follow a convocation of the Primary Assemblies; and, he said, he was rather surprised that Great Britain should bring this forward as the governing condition of the Treaty, since he thought he had, in some of our late conversations, fully explained the nature of their Constitution to me. I replied, that every thing I had heard from him on this point was perfectly in my recollection, as it probably was in his, that though I had listened to him with that attention I always afforded to every thing he said, yet I had never made him any sort of reply, and had neither admitted nor controverted his opinion: that although I believed I could easily disprove this opinion, from the spirit of the French Constitution itself, yet the discussion of that Constitution was perfectly foreign to the object of my mission; since, even allowing his two positions, viz. that the retrocession of the Austrian Netherlands was incompatible with their Laws, and that we ought to have known that beforehand; yet, that there existed a *droit public* in Europe, paramount to any *droit public* they might think proper to establish within their own Dominions; and that if their Constitution was publicly known, the Treaties existing between HIS MAJESTY and the EMPEROR were at least equally public, and in these it was clearly and distinctly enounced, that the Two Contracting Parties reciprocally promise not to lay down their arms without the restitution of all the Dominions, Territories, &c. which may have belonged to either of them before the War. That the date of this stipulation was previous to their annexing the Austrian Netherlands to France; and the notoriety of this ought, at the very moment when they had passed that Law, to have convinced them, that, if adhered to, it must prove an insurmountable obstacle to Peace. I applied his maxim to the West India Islands, and to the Settlements in the East Indies; and asked him, Whether it was expected that we were to wave our right of possession, and be required still to consider them as integral parts of the French Republic which *must* be restored, and on which no value was to be set in the balance of Compensation? I also stated the possible case of France having lost part of what she deemed her integral Dominions, instead of having added to them in the course of the War? and whether then, under the apprehension of still greater losses, the Government, as it was now composed, should consider itself as not vested with powers sufficient to save their Country from the impending danger, by making Peace on the conditions of sacrificing a portion of their Dominions to save the remainder? M. DELACROIX said, this was stating a case of necessity, and such a mode of reasoning did not attach to the present circumstances. I readily admitted the first part of this proposition, but contended, that if the power existed in a case of necessity, it equally existed in all others, and particularly in the case before us, since he himself had repeatedly told me that Peace was what this Country and its Government wished for, and even wanted.

M. DELACROIX, in reply, shifted his ground, and by a string of arguments founded on premises calculated for this purpose, attempted to prove, that from the relative situation of the adjacent Countries, the present Government of France would be reprehensible in the extreme, and deserve impeachment, if they ever suffered the Netherlands to be separated from their Dominions; that by the Partition of Poland, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, had increased their power to a most formidable degree: that England, by its Conquests, and by the activity and judgment with which it governed its Colonies, had doubled its strength.—Your Indian Empire alone, said M. DELACROIX with vehemence, has enabled you to subsidize all the Powers of Europe against us, and your monopoly of trade has put you in possession of a fund of inexhaustible wealth. His words were, *Votre Empire dans l'Inde vous a fourni les Moyens de salarier toutes les Puissances contre nous, et vous avez occupé le Commerce de Manière que toutes les Richesses du Monde se versent dans vos Coffres.*

From the necessity that France should keep the Netherlands and the Left Bank of the Rhine for the purpose of preserving its relative situation in Europe, he passed to the advantages which, he contended, would result to the other Powers by such an addition to the French Dominions. Belgium (to use his words) by belonging to France, would remove what had been the source of all Wars for two centuries past, and the Rhine, being the natural boundary of France, would ensure the tranquillity of Europe for two centuries to come. I did not feel it necessary to combat this preposterous doctrine; I contented myself with reminding him of what he had said to me in one of our last conferences, when he made a comparison of the weakness of France under its Monarchs, and its strength and vigour under its Republican Form of Government: “*Nous ne sommes plus dans la Décrépitude de la France monarchique, mais dans toute la Force d'une République adolescente,*” was his expression: and I inferred from this, according to his own reasoning, that the force and power France had acquired by its change of Government, was much greater than it could derive from any acquisition of Territory; and that it followed, if France, when under a Regal Form of Government, was a very just and constant object of attention, not to say of jealousy, to the others Powers of Europe, France (admitting his axiom) was a much more reasonable object of jealousy and attention under its present Constitution than it ever had yet been, and that no addition to its Dominions could be seen by its neighbours, but under impressions of alarm for their own future safety, and for the general tranquillity of Europe. M. DELACROIX's Answer to this was so remarkable, that I must beg leave to insert it in what I believe to be nearly his own words:—“*Dans le Temps Révolutionnaire tout ce que vous dites, Milerd, étoit vrai—rien n'égalait notre Puissance; mais ce tems n'existe plus. Nous ne pouvons plus lever la Nation en masse pour voler au secours de la Patrie en danger. Nous ne pouvons plus engager nos Concitoyens d'ouvrir leurs Bourses pour les verser dans le Trésor Nationale,*

et de se priver même du nécessaire pour le bien de la chose Publique.” And he ended by saying, that the French Republic, when at Peace, necessarily must become the most quiet and pacific Power in Europe. I only observed, that in this case the passage of the Republic from youth to decrepitude had been very sudden; but that still I never could admit, that it could be a matter of indifference to its neighbours, much less one necessary security to itself, to acquire such a very extensive addition to its Frontiers as that he had hinted at.

This led Mons. DELACROIX to talk of offering an equivalent to the EMPEROR for the Austrian Netherlands; and it was to be found, according to his plan, in the secularization of the three Ecclesiastical Electorates, and several Bishoprics in Germany and in Italy.

He talked upon this subject as one very familiar to him, and on which his thoughts had been frequently employed.

He spoke of making new Electors, and named, probably with a view to render his scheme more palatable, the STADTHOLDER and the Dukes of BRUNSWIC and WURTEMBERG, as persons proper to replace the three Ecclesiastical Electors who were to be reformed.

It would be making an ill use of your Lordship's time, to endeavour to repeat to you all he said on this subject; it went in substance (as he himself confessed) to the total subversion of the present constitution of the Germanic Body; and as it militated directly against the principle which both His MAJESTY and the EMPEROR laid down so distinctly as the basis of the Peace to be made for the Empire, I contented myself with reminding him of this circumstance, particularly as it is impossible to discuss this point with any propriety, till His IMPERIAL MAJESTY becomes a party to the Negotiation. I took this opportunity of hinting, that if on all the other points France agreed to the proposals now made, it would not be impossible that some increase of Territory might be ceded to her on the Germanic side of her Frontiers, and that this, in addition to the Duchy of Savoy, Nice, and Avignon, would be a very great acquisition of strength and power. Mons. DELACROIX here again reverted to the Constitution, and said, that these Countries were already constitutionally annexed to France. I replied, that it was impossible, in the Negotiation which we were beginning, for the other Powers to take it up from any period but that which immediately preceded the War, and that any acquisition or diminution of Territory which had taken place among the Belligerent Powers since it first broke out, must necessarily become subject matter for Negotiation, and be balanced against each other, in the final arrangement of a General Peace. “You then persist,” said M. DELACROIX, “in applying this principle to Belgium?” I answered, “Most certainly; and I should not deal fairly with you, if I hesitated to declare, in the outset of our Negotiation, that on this point you must entertain

certain no expectation that His MAJESTY will relax, or ever consent to see the Netherlands remain a part of France."

M. DELACROIX replied, he saw no prospect in this case of our ideas ever meeting, and he despaired of the success of our Negotiation. He returned again, however, to his idea of a possible equivalent to be found for the EMPEROR; but as all he proposed was the alienation or dismemberment of Countries not belonging to France, even by Conquest, I did not consider it as deserving attention, and it is certainly not worth repeating to your Lordship.

I need not observe, that all the Equivalents proposed, however inadequate to the exchange, were offered as a return for our consent that the Netherlands should remain part of France; of course, the admitting them in any shape, would have been in direct contradiction to my Instructions.

M. DELACROIX touched very slightly on Italy; and the course of our conversation did not bring this part of the subject more into discussion.

I must add, that whenever I mentioned the restoration of the Netherlands to the EMPEROR, I always took care it should be understood that these were to be accompanied by such further cessions as should form a competent line of defence, and that France could not be permitted to keep possession of all the intermediate Country to the Rhine; and I particularly dwelt on this point, when I held out the possibility of admitting an extension of the limits of France on the side of Germany. But as the French Minister no less strenuously opposed the restitution of the Netherlands to the EMPEROR, than I tenaciously insisted upon it, the further extension of my claim could not of course become a subject of argument.

I believe I have now, with a tolerable degree of accuracy, informed your Lordship of all that the French Minister said on my opening myself to him on that part of my Instructions which more immediately relates to Peace between Great Britain, His IMPERIAL MAJESTY, and France. It remains with me to inform your Lordships what passed between us on the subject of our respective Allies.

On the articles reserving a right to the Court of St. Petersburg, and to that of Lisbon, to accede to the Treaty of Peace on the strict *Status ante Bellum*, the French Minister made no other remark than by mentioning the Allies of the Republic, and by enquiring whether I was prepared to say any thing relative to their interests, which certainly the Republic could never abandon. This afforded me the opportunity of giving in the confidential Memorial B. relative to Spain and Holland, and I prefaced it by repeating to him the substance of the first part of your Lordship's No. 12.

Although I had touched upon the subject of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, when I

had been speaking to M. DELACROIX on the Peace with France, yet, as it did not become a matter of discussion between us till I came to mention the peace with Spain, I thought it better to place all that passed on the subject in this part of my Dispatch: it was the only point on which he entered; but I by no means infer from his not bringing forward some claims for Spain, that we are not to hear of any in the course of the Negotiation; on the contrary, I have little doubt that many, and most of them inadmissible, will be made before it can end. He, however, was silent on them at this moment, and confined all he had to say to combating the idea that Spain was bound by the Treaty of Utrecht not to alienate her Possessions in America.—I had the Article copied in my pocket, and I read it to him. He confessed it was clear and explicit, but that circumstances had so materially altered since the year 1713, that engagements made then ought not to be considered as in force now. I said, that the spirit of the Article itself went to provide for distant Contingencies, not for what was expected to happen at or near the time when the Treaty was made; and that it was because the alteration of circumstances he alluded to was foreseen as possible, that the clause was inserted; and that if Spain paid any regard to the faith of Treaties, she must consider herself as no less strictly bound by this clause now, than at the moment when it was drawn up. I went on by saying, that it did not, however, appear quite impossible that this point might be settled without much difficulty; and that means might be devised that His CATHOLIC MAJESTY should not break his faith, and both England and France be equally satisfied. I then held out to him, but in general terms, that either Spain might regain her part of St. Domingo, by making some considerable cession to Great Britain and France, as the price of Peace, or that, in return for leaving the whole of St. Domingo to France, we should retain either Martinico, or St. Lucia and Tobago. M. DELACROIX listened with a degree of attention to these proposals, but he was fearful of committing himself by any expression of approbation; and he dismissed the subject of the Court of Madrid, by observing, that France never would forsake the interests of its Allies.

Our conversation on those of its other Ally, Holland, was much longer, as the wording of the Memorial inevitably led at once deep into the subject.

M. DELACROIX affected to treat any deviation from the Treaty of Peace concluded between France and that Country, or any restoration of Territories acquired under that Treaty to France, as quite impracticable. He treated as equally impracticable any attempt at restoring the Ancient Form of Government in the Seven United Provinces. He talked with an air of triumph of the establishment of a National Convention at the Hague, and with an affectation of feeling, that by it the

Cause

Cause of Freedom had extended itself over such a large number of People. He, however, was ready to confess, that from the great losses the Dutch Republic had sustained in its Colonies, and particularly from the weak manner in which they had defended them, it could not be expected that HIS MAJESTY would consent to a full and complete restitution of them, and that it was reasonable that some should be sacrificed; and he asked me if I could inform him how far our views extended on this point? I said I had reason to believe, that what HIS MAJESTY would require would be possessions and settlements which would not add either to the power or wealth of our Indian Dominions; but only tend to secure to us their safe and unmolested possession. You mean by this, said M. DELACROIX, the Cape and Trincomale? I said they certainly came under that description; and I saw little prospect of their being restored to the Dutch. M. DELACROIX launched forth on this into a most laboured dissertation on the value of the Cape of Good Hope, which he did not consider at all as a *port de relache*, but as a possession which, in our hands, would become one of the most fertile and most productive Colonies in the East; and, according to his estimation of it, he did not scruple to assert, that it would ultimately be an acquisition of infinitely greater importance to England than that of the Netherlands to France; and, if acquiesced in, should be reckoned as a full and ample compensation for them. He added, "If you are masters of the Cape and Trincomale, we shall hold our settlements in India, and the Islands of France and Bourbon, entirely at the tenure of your will and pleasure; they will be ours only as long as you choose we should retain them. You will be sole masters in India, and we shall be entirely dependent upon you." I repeated to him, that it was as means of defence, not of offence, that these Possessions would be insisted on; and that, if the matter was fairly and dispassionately discussed, he would find that they afforded us a great additional security, but no additional power of attack, even if we were disposed to disturb the peace of that part of the world. If these, and perhaps some few other not very material Settlements belonging to the Dutch, were to be insisted upon, and if he would be pleased to enumerate all we should still have to restore to them, while they had nothing to restore to England, it was impossible not to consider the terms on which HIS MAJESTY proposed Peace to Holland as generous and liberal.

M. DELACROIX was not at all disposed to agree with me on this point; and said, Holland, stripped of these possessions, would be ruined. He then held out, but as if the idea had just crossed his mind, the possibility of indemnifying the Dutch for their losses in India, by giving them a Tract of Territory towards the Meuse (I could not find out whether he meant Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, or the Countries of Juliers and Berg), and hinted, that if this was not to be done, an additional

Sugar Island might, perhaps, be ceded to the Dutch Republic. I told him all this might become a subject of future discussion; and I conceived, that if we could agree upon the more essential points, the Treaty would not break off on these secondary considerations. Our conversation had now been extremely long, and M. DELACROIX ended by saying, that although he had taken upon himself to enter with me thus far upon the subject, yet I must not consider any thing he said as binding, or as pledging the Republic, till such time as he had laid the Papers I had given him before the Directory; and, in order to do this with more accuracy, he again asked me, Whether in his Report he was to state the disuniting Belgium from France as a *sine qua non* from which HIS MAJESTY would not depart? I replied, it most certainly was a *sine qua non* from which HIS MAJESTY would not depart; and that any proposal, which would leave the Netherlands annexed to France, would be attended with much greater benefit to that Power, and loss to the Allies, than the present relative situation of the Belligerent Powers could entitle the French Government to expect.

M. DELACROIX repeated his concern at the peremptory way in which I made this assertion, and asked, whether it would admit of no modification?—I replied, If France could, in a *Congre-projet*, point out a practicable and adequate one, still keeping in view, that the Netherlands must not be French, or likely again to fall into the hands of France, such a proposal might certainly be taken into consideration.

M. DELACROIX by no means encouraged me to explain myself more fully; he repeatedly said, that this difficulty relative to the Netherlands was one which could not be overcome.

Just as I was taking leave of him, he begged me to explain what was meant by the words in the Memoire (A) in the fourth paragraph, beginning *de s'entendre mutuellement sur les Moyens d'affirmer*, and ending at *leurs possessions respectives*. I told him, it referred to the destructive system adopted by France in the West Indies, and went to express a wish, that the two Powers should agree on some general and uniform system of internal Police in the Settlements there, which would contribute to the security of these Possessions to the respective Countries, and at the same time to the happiness of every description of inhabitants in them.

M. DELACROIX, a little hurt at my expression relative to the system adopted by France, endeavoured to recriminate upon us; but he ended by saying, that they should certainly be willing to concur in any arrangement relative to the Negroes, which did not militate against the principles of their Constitution. Here our conference ended, and as, during the whole course of it, I bore in my mind the possibility, that although this our first might be the only favourable opportunity I should ever have of speaking on the general principles on which HIS MAJESTY was disposed to treat, I endeavoured, by adverting more or less to almost every point in my Instructions,

instructions, to enable M. DELACROIX (if he reports faithfully) to state to the Directory what I said, in such a manner as to put it out of their power to misconceive what were His Majesty's intentions; to remove all possibility of cavil on this case, and to bring them to a clear and distinct answer, whether they would agree to open a Negotiation on the principle of the *Status ante Bellum*, or on one differing from it only in form, not in substance. I hope, in attempting to do this, I did not, in the first instance, commit myself, or discover more of my Instructions, than it became me to do, and that, in the conversation with M. DELACROIX, nothing escaped me which might, at some subsequent period, hurt the progress of the Negotiation. I have, I believe, given this conference nearly verbatim to your Lordship; and I was particularly anxious to do this correctly and minutely, as well that you may judge on the propriety of what I said myself, as that what M. DELACROIX said to me may be accurately known, and remain on record.

It must, however, be remembered (as I observed in the beginning of this Dispatch) that he spoke from himself, as Minister indeed, but not under the immediate instructions of the Directory; and this consideration will take a little away from the singularity of some of the positions he advanced.

I confess, my Lord, from the civility of his manners, and from his apparent readiness to discuss the subject, the impression which remained on my mind on leaving him was, that the Negotiation would go on, but be liable to so many difficulties, and some of them so nearly insurmountable, that knowing, as I do, the opinion of the Directory, I saw little prospect of its terminating successfully. But I did not expect the conduct of the Directory would immediately be such as to evince a manifest inclination, and even determination, to break off on the first proposals; and I was not a little surprised at receiving on Sunday, at three, P.M. the inclosed Letter (A) from M. DELACROIX:—he sent it by the Principal Secretary of his Department (M. GUIRAUDET) who communicated to me the original of the *Arrête* of the Directory, of which this letter, abating the alteration in the form, is a literal Copy. After perusing it, I asked M. GUIRAUDET, whether he was informed of its contents, and this led to a short conversation on them. I told him that both the demands were so unexpected, that I could not reply to them off hand: that as to the first, it was quite unusual to sign Memorials which were annexed to a Note actually signed, and that I scarcely felt myself authorized to depart from what was, I believed, an invariable rule. That as to the second Demand, made in so peremptory and unprecedented a way, I could, without much hesitation, say at once, that it could not be complied with. Mons. GUIRAUDET lamented this much, and said, that this being the case, he feared our principles of Negotiation would never coincide. I agreed with him in my expressions of concern. We conversed together afterwards

for some time, but nothing passed at all worthy remark. I told him I should send my answer the next day. On reflecting more attentively on the request that I would sign the two Memorials which I had given in, it struck me that the complying with it pledged me to nothing, that it was merely gratifying them on a point insisted on peevishly, and that the doing it would put them still more in the wrong.

As to the strange demand of an Ultimatum, it was perfectly clear what it became me to say, and I hope, that in the inclosed Answer, B. (which I sent yesterday morning at twelve o'clock) to M. DELACROIX, I shall be found to have adhered as closely as possible to the spirit of my Instructions.

Yesterday evening, at half past nine, M. GUIRAUDET brought me the Note C. to which I immediately replied by the Note D. They require no comment; and as I intend leaving Paris to-morrow, and travelling with all convenient speed, I shall so soon have it in my power to say the little which remains to say, relative to this sudden, though perhaps not unlooked-for, close to my mission, that I need not trespass any farther on your Lordship's patience.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

MALMESBURY.

P. S. I thought it would be proper for His Majesty's Minister at Vienna to receive the earliest intelligence of the Negotiation being broken off; I therefore have dispatched a Messenger to Vienna, with a Copy of the several Papers which have passed between me and Monsieur DELACROIX since our conference; and also a succinct account of what passed on it. The Messenger left this place to-day at Three, P. M.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c. &c.

(No. 31.)

Paris, 28th Frimaire (Dec. 18) 5th year.

SIR,

The Executive Directory has heard the reading of the Official Note, signed by you, and of two Confidential Memorials, without Signatures, which were annexed to it, and which you gave in to me yesterday. I am charged expressly by the Directory to declare to you, that it cannot listen to any Confidential Note without a Signature, and to require of you to give in to me, officially, within four and twenty hours, your *Ultimatum*, signed by you.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

CH. DELACROIX.

(No. 32.) [A.]

Copy. (B.) *Paris, 19th Dec. 1796.*

Lord MALMESBURY, in answer to the Letter which the Minister for Foreign Affairs had the goodness to transmit to him through the hands of the Secretary General of his Department, must remark, that in signing the Official Note, which he gave in to that Minister, by order of his Court, he thought he had complied with all the usual formalities, and had given the necessary authenticity to the two Confidential Memorials which were annexed to it. Nevertheless, to remove all difficulties, as far as lies in his power, he willingly adopts the forms which are pointed

pointed out by the Resolution of the Executive Directory, and hastens to send to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the two Memorials signed by his hand.

With respect to the positive demand of an *Ultimatum*, Lord MALMESBURY observes, that insisting on that point in so peremptory a manner, before the two Powers shall have communicated to each other their respective pretensions, and that the Articles of the future Treaty shall have been submitted to the discussions which the different interests which are to be adjusted, necessarily demand, is to shut the door against all Negotiation. He, therefore, can add nothing to the assurances which he has already given to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well by word of mouth, as in his Official Note; and he repeats that he is ready to enter with that Minister into every explanation of which the state and progress of the Negotiation may admit, and that he will not fail to enter into the discussion of the Proposals of his Court, or of any counter-project which may be delivered to him, on the part of the Executive Directory, with that candour and that spirit of conciliation which correspond with the just and pacific sentiments of his Court.

Lord MALMESBURY requests the Ministers for Foreign Affairs to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(No. 33.) [C.]

The Undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs is charged by the Executive Directory, to answer to Lord MALMESBURY's two Notes of the 27th and 29th Frimaire (17th and 19th December,

O. S) that the Executive Directory will listen to no Proposals; contrary to the Constitution, to the Laws, and to the Treaties, which bind the Republic.

And as Lord MALMESBURY announces at every communication, that he is in want of the opinion of his Court, from which it results that he acts a part merely passive in the Negotiation, which renders his presence at Paris useless: the Undersigned is farther charged to give him notice to depart from Paris in eight and forty hours, with all the persons who have accompanied and followed him, and to quit, as expeditiously as possible, the Territory of the Republic. The Undersigned declares moreover, in the name of the Executive Directory, that if the British Cabinet is desirous of Peace, the Executive Directory is ready to follow the Negotiations, according to the basis laid down in the present Note, by the reciprocal channel of Couriers.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, 29th Frimaire (19th December)
5th Year of the French Republic, One
and Indivisible.

(No. 34.) [D.]

Lord MALMESBURY hastens to acknowledge the receipt of the Note of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated yesterday. He is preparing to quit Paris to-morrow, and demands, in consequence, the necessary Passports for himself and his Suite.

He requests the Minister for Foreign Affairs to accept the assurances of his high consideration.
Paris, 20th Dec. 1796.

* * As we had not room in the present Number to give place to ALL the Meteorological Journals which have been omitted, we propose to insert the whole of them, to the end of the year, complete, in THE SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER. In future, they shall be inserted regularly.

In order to insert the whole of the late Diplomatic Correspondence, we have been compelled to add TWELVE PAGES to our usual quantity of Letter Press.